The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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ALLIES RECOGNISE NEW MINISTRY OF KING CONSTANTINE

Venizelos Out to Form Another Government Established at Salonica

WILL EQUIP TROOPS

Intends Collecting Taxes; Confident Athens Cabinet Will Disappear

NEW SAFEGUARDS

National Assembly After War to Prevent Violation of Constitution

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 13.—The Entente has recognised the new Cabinet and Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister, has called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, October 13.—Mr. Ward-Price telegraphs from Salonica that he has interviewed M. Venizelos, who intends to establish a formal Government at Salonica, collect taxes and equip troops. He hoped the Powers would recognise this Government and was confident that the Government at Athens would disappear.

The attitude of King Constantine is due to the fact that he regards Greece as his personal property. M. Venizelos told the King in 1915 that the Greeks do not recognize the divine right of their king. The hope that King Constantine would realise his mistake has now failed.

French airmen report that the Bulgars are apparently evacuating Monastir and retiring to the Babuna Pass.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: On the Struma front, our patrols pushed on from Prosenik and Topolava to east of the railway and our armored cars reconnoitered the junction of the Seres-Demirhissar and Seres Salonica roads. The enemy are holding the railway about Nihor in strength.

We raided the hostile trenches on the Doiran front, the enemy fleeing after a strong resistance, leaving fifty dead.

A Bulgarian official communique admits that the British are shelling Seres.

Salonica, October 13.—M. Venizelos received a tremendous ovation at a banquet given in honor of the Provisional Government. In the course of a speech, he emphasised that Bulgaria must be expelled from Greece. A reference to the latter's duty to Servia evoked great enthusiasm.

He announced the convocation after the war of a National Assembly, with the object of establishing new safeguards against violation of the constitution by the monarchical chief.

Many Fruitless Allied Assaults in Macedonia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 11.—There were livelier fire engagements at several places, but, otherwise, only fruitless enemy attacks on the Czerna, on the Nidseplanina and in the vicinity of Lyumnica, west of the Vardar.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 10.—Between the Prespa Lake and the Czerna, there was a lively artillery fire. At the Czerna Bend, all enemy attacks were repulsed, party by artillery fire, partly by counter-attacks.

In the Mogienica Valley, there was a feeble artillery fire. On both sides of the Vardar, the situation was calm. On the Struma front, there were patrol skirmishes.

24,000 Munition Hands In Austria On Strike

Czech Troops, Called Out To Subdue Them, Fire And Kill Seven Hundred

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, October 12.—Information has been conveyed secretly from Austria that, 24,000 munition-workers having struck work, Czech soldiers fired on them and killed 700.

Reichstag Socialists Say World Looks To Germans for Peace

World-Dominion Dreams Will Never Be Realised, Dr. von Haase Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 12.—The feature of the re-opening of the Reichstag was the boastful speeches regarding Germany's military and economic position and the bitterness displayed against Great Britain. All the speakers insisted once again that Germany is fighting a defensive war.

Herr Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, Dr. Spahn, leader of the Center and Count Westarp, leader of the Conservatives, all insisted that Great Britain is Germany's chief enemy and against her the strongest efforts must be made.

Dr. von Haase, leader of the Socialist minority, said that "millions of people are looking to us for a glimmer of peace. Their sufferings are growing to inhuman proportions. Nowhere is there hope. We must save the people from the worst. Our dreams of world-dominion will never be realised."

According to the Berliner Tageblatt, Herr Scheidemann declared that the nation wanted peace. All the nations are tired of being lured to destruction by new, brilliant promises.

The Germans are willing to evacuate France and Belgium. Peace must be based on the principle of the French, Belgians and Germans retaining their respective territories.

DANISH WEST INDIES RAVAGED BY CYCLONE

Many Ships At St. Thomas Are Wrecked; Serious Damage At Santa Cruz

Reuter's Service

London, October 12.—There has been a cyclone in the Danish West Indies, which has rendered many people homeless. Ships at anchor in the harbor at St. Thomas were wrecked, while serious damage was done at Santa Cruz and in the villages.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk; Crew Rescued

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 12.—The Norwegian steamer Birk (715 tons) has been sunk in the Mediterranean. The crew has been saved.

Irish Unionists Vote To Apply Compulsion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 12.—The Irish Unionists have passed a resolution in favor of compulsion for Ireland.

Tibet Reliefs Cause Trouble on the Way

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, October 13.—The soldiers proceeding from Chengtu to Tibet have caused a strong outcry among the people *en route* by their barbarous methods in impressing men to transport their baggage. It is reported that a number of coolies have been wantonly shot. It is affirmed that such methods were previously unknown.

Russia Is Not Giving Japan Boxer Indemnity

Reuter's Service

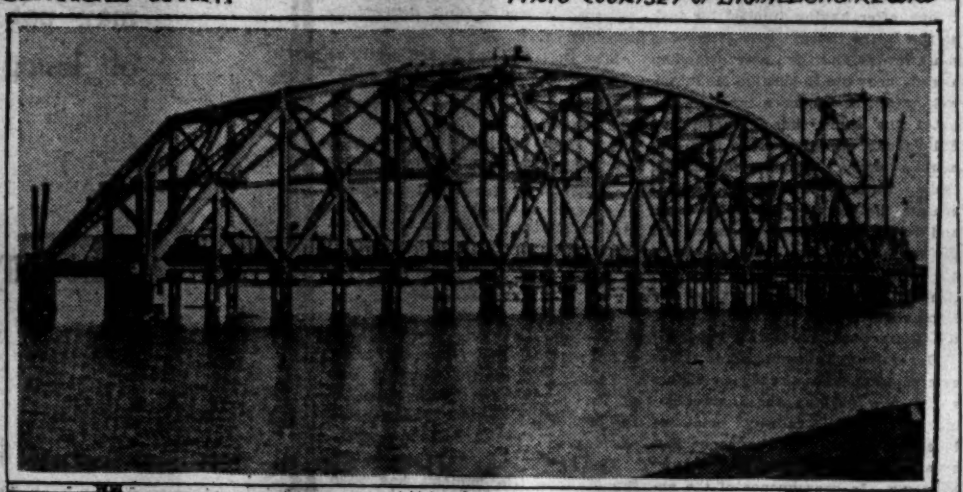
Petrograd, October 13.—The reports which have appeared in certain Far Eastern journals concerning the transfer of the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity to Japan are officially denied. They have no foundation whatsoever.

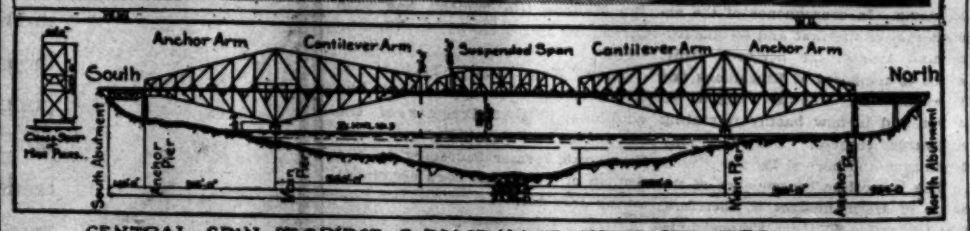
TO PROTECT THE REPUBLIC

Chang Wu-chun, a distinguished scholar of Szechuen, has started a Society called the "Society for Protecting the Republic of China by the people of the Five Races." The society is to oppose any ambitious man who may plan to upset the Republic.

Quebec Bridge Costing $17,000,000 Gold, Where 25 Were Killed When Span Fell

BRIDGE READY FOR CENTRAL SPAN. PHOTO COURTSEY OF ENGINEERING RECORD





CENTRAL SPAN OF BRIDGE, & DIAGRAM OF ENTIRE STRUCTURE.
PHOTO, COURTSEY OF ENGINEERING RECORD. DIAGRAM, COURTSEY OF SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The top picture, taken two weeks before the disaster, shows the cantilever bridge at Quebec, where 25 were killed when the central span, which was being hoisted into place, fell. The span was to have been 150 feet above the surface of the river St. Lawrence. The water at this point is 200 feet deep. The span which fell was to have been placed in the open space shown in the picture. It weighed more than 5,000 tons and was 640 feet long. The entire bridge was to have cost $17,000,000. A bridge at the same point, while under construction, collapsed in 1907.

The lower picture shows the central span on piles ready to be placed on pontoons and from there to be hoisted into place. It was during the hoisting process that the span fell, taking down about 90 people and killing 25 Below is a diagram of the entire structure, showing where the central span was to be placed.

The bridge was being constructed to shorten the railway journey from Halifax to the Canadian North-west by 200 miles.

BRITISH RECORD DOUBLE ADVANCE IN THE WEST

Fourteen Successful Raids In One Night; French Have Lively Time With Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported today: In our operations yesterday, we advanced between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs and also north-west of Gueudecourt. We captured 150 prisoners. An attack made by the enemy, north of Stuff Redoubt, was driven off.

Fourteen raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches in the Ypres and Armentieres areas, last night, took prisoners and inflicted casualties.

Paris, October 13.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The night was fairly lively on both banks of the Somme, with skirmishes and reciprocal bombardments, which were sometimes very violent, in the Morval, Bouchavesnes, Ablaincourt and Chaulnes sectors.

Concede Allies' Success On Sailly Battle Front

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 11.—In isolated sectors of this front and on the Artois front, British patrols were again active.

On the battle front north of the Somme, there was strong artillery activity, which extended northwards, far beyond the Ancre. It was followed in the evening and during the night by numerous isolated attacks, which were several times repeated, with particular violence from Morval to Bouchavesnes.

South-west of Sailly, the enemy gained a footing on a narrow front in our first line, while on the rest of the front the attacks were repulsed, either by fire or in hand-to-hand fighting. North-east of Thiepval, the fighting for a small *point d'appui* has not yet ended.

South of the Somme, after several days of fire preparation, the French succeeded in penetrating into a salient near Vermand-Ovillers and in pushing back our troops to a prepared line which cuts this bend. Within the abandoned ground, the farms of Genermont and Bovent are situated.

Our aviators shot down four hostile aeroplanes behind the enemy's front and four others behind our lines.

Near Prunay, south-east of Rheims, a German reconnoitering raid penetrated into the third French trench and brought in prisoners. In the Meuse sector, the fire activity, which had increased during the last few days, temporarily intensified further, particularly east of the river.

In the evening, there were short hand-grenade engagements in the sector Thiaumont-Fleury. East of Fleury a French attack was repulsed.

DEPORTATIONS LEGAL, REICHSTAG INFORMED

But Ministers Admit Blunders Were Made Which Could Have Been Avoided

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 13.—The Committee of the Reichstag discussed the Lille deportations. Dr. von Helfferich and the representatives of the Home and Foreign Offices contended that the deportations were legal under international law.

There was a shortage of workmen in Germany and idle foreigners could not be allowed to burden the relief funds. It was admitted that the blunders made could have been avoided.

RUSSIA MAKES PROTEST ON U. S. RAILWAY LOAN

Contract Said to Violate Stipulations of Agreement Signed in 1899

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 14.—According to the Shuntien Jih-pao, the Russian Minister to Peking has lodged a protest with the Waichiaopu with reference to the American railway loan, which is said to violate the stipulations of the Russo-Chinese (Russian-British?) agreement of 1899.

New Loan Approved

Editorial comments in the local Chinese Press relating to the American Railway Loan to the Chinese government without exception approve the agreement.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Oct. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Oct 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 17
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.... Oct. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Oct. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Oct. 20

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M Oct 16
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador .....Oct. 17
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. Fushimi M. Oct. 16
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Oct. 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30

Mails to Arrive:—

The London mail of September 7 left Hongkong on Thursday, and is due here this afternoon, per P. and O. s.s. Nore.

The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Hint to Russia As To Fixing Separate Peace Is Denied from Berlin

Kolnische Zeitung Says Rumors From Neutral Countries Are Inventions

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 12.—The Kolnische Zeitung reports from Berlin that the rumors, spread from neutral countries, of an alleged imminent separate peace with Russia are free inventions.

Use Chinese Language To Foster Relations

Hongkong Commerce Chamber Opens Cantonese School; Consider Mandarin

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, October 14.—The Chamber of Commerce announces the opening, with the Rev. Pearce as Director, of the Cantonese section of the Chinese Language School, on the 1st proximo. The opening of the Mandarin section is held over for further consideration.

The school is available only to employes of members of the Chamber. One of its objects is to endeavor to foster mutually sympathetic and helpful relations with the Chinese, through the medium of the language and literature. The Committee hope that firms will offer a bonus or some other sufficient reward to successful students.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 78.3 and the minimum 53.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 76.4 and 59.8.

ITALIAN LINE ADVANCES FROM 1 TO 2 KILOMETERS

Austrians' Losses Are Estimated At 24,000; 24 Hours' Of Massed Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 12.—A semi-official communique reports that, as the result of the fighting on the 11th, the Italian line advanced one to two kilometers.

The attack was opened against the dominating positions of the second line, especially Hill 343, which, with Mount Pecinka, constitutes the northern pivot of the second line. The progress made on the whole front on the 11th was all the more remarkable because of the heavy bombardments and massed counter-attacks delivered for twenty-four hours by the enemy, between Duino and east of Gorizia.

After repelling these, the Italians renewed their offensive. The enemy's losses are estimated at 24,000.

An official communique reports: We made considerable progress on Carso Plateau. We took some strong positions from the enemy at Pasubio.

Heavy counter-attacks in the vicinity of Gorizia were driven off. In front of one battalion alone, 400 of the enemy have been buried.

OPPOSE LUNG CHI-KWANG

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, October 13.—The inhabitants of Kingchow are opposing the entrance of Lung Chi-kwang's troops, while the Cantonese Provincial Assembly is demanding that Lung shall be prevented from carrying off military supplies to Kingchow. Lung Chi-kwang is still staying in the Bocca Tigris Forts.

Governor Lu Yung-ting is staying at Fatshan, while his troops are unearthing the mines Lung Chi-kwang buried at his former headquarters. Many explosions occur daily.

HOLLAND ANGERED, SENDS PROTEST ON U-BOAT'S ACTION

Says Instructions Exceeded; Demands Reparation For Bloomersdijk

PRESS HOSTILITY

Handelsblad Asks Deportation of German Spies Infesting Country

GERMANY'S REPLY

Will Pay Compensation If Commander's Error Can Be Proved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 12.—The Handelsblad demands reprisals for Germany's impudent sinking of the s.s. Bloomersdijk off the American coast. It suggests the deportation of the thousands of German spies infesting Holland.

The Hetvolk says that the torpedoing of the s.s. Bloomersdijk cannot possibly be regarded otherwise than as a hostile action against Holland.

London, October 13.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Associated Press states that the Dutch Government has sent a Note to Germany, protesting against and asking reparation for the sinking of the s.s. Bloomersdijk, which is only explicable by the commander of the German submarine exceeding his instructions.

The Hague, October 13.—In reply to the representations made by the Dutch Government concerning the sinking of the s.s. Bloomersdijk, the German Government promises compensation without reference to the Prize Court, if it is proved that the submarine commander exceeded his instructions.

New York, October 12.—The newspapers criticise the declaration made by the State Department on the subject of submarines, pointing out the seriousness of the position of America. They dwell on the possibilities of submarine merchantmen obtaining supplies in American ports for submarines.

SILVER MARKET JUMPS DUE TO INDIAN SELLING

Rush in Whenever Rise Temporarily Checked; Can Take More Than Production

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 12.—Samuel Montagu's silver report attributes the erratic movement of prices to the tendency of Indian operators to rush into the market as sellers whenever the rise is temporarily checked. It says that, so long as supplies are steady and not spasmodic, the market will be able to absorb considerably more than the production, at quite a good level of prices.

Forty Allied Aviators Bomb Mauser Works

Six German Aeroplanes Are Brought Down Attempting To Defend Factories

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 13.—An official communique issued this afternoon reported: A Franco-British squadron of forty aeroplanes dropped four tons of bombs on the Mauser Works at Obendorf, on the Neckar and brought down six German aeroplanes which attempted to defend the factories.

London, October 12.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our aeroplanes actively bombed enemy lines of communication, aerodromes and infantry on the march, during the last two days, notwithstanding unfavorable weather. One of our machines has not returned.

Russo-Rumanians Making Rapid Move in Dobrudja

Advance Varies from 8 to 25 Miles Against Stubborn Opposition; Bulgarians Suffer Heavily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 13.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post states that the Russo-Rumanian forces have made rapid headway in the Dobrudja. They have advanced from eight to twenty-five miles, in face of stubborn opposition.

The enemy's left holds fast about Rasovo, but their right has retired twenty-five miles and their center little less. The Bulgarians have suffered most, as they are posted where they are exposed to the bombardment across the Danube.

General von Mackensen has failed to hold a neck of land less than thirty miles in width and his front is now expanded. The Rumanians, supported by Russian monitors, now command the Danube.

The Times' correspondent at Bukharest has been granted an interview by the King of Rumania. His Majesty said that the entry of the Rumanians into the war was based entirely on principles of nationality. They regarded Hungary as their traditional enemy.

They were friendly disposed toward Germany at the outbreak of the war, but the excesses of the Central Powers affected the Rumanians very deeply. Knowing Servia's and Belgium's fate, Rumania entered the war confident that Britain the Just, France, her Latin brother and Russia, her neighbor, would not allow her to be destroyed.

The wanton air attacks on Bukharest have embittered the whole nation, which will never contemplate peace without victory. His Majesty estimated that the war will last at least a year.

Petrograd, October 13.—An official communique reports: There is no change in the Dobrudja. The enemy captured a section of trench west of the Shara River, but were driven out, with heavy loss.

Bukharest, October 12.—General Averescu has been appointed to command the army in Transylvania. General Christesco succeeds him in command of the Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja.

Frontier Height, Negrului, Conquered By Austrians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, October 10.—North-east of Cernato, our troops repulsed Rumanian attacks. In the frontier district, south of Hatszeg, the mountain Negrului has been conquered by us.

The booty brought in up to the present, as the result of the battle of Kronstadt, amounts to 25 guns, of which 13 are heavy ones, numerous munition cars and arms, two locomotives, more than 800 railway cars, mostly full of victuals and much other material, while the number of prisoners taken amounts to 1,175. The defeated second Rumanian army is being pursued into the mountains. The army of General von Arz routed the opposing Rumanian rearguards and is now gaining the exits into the Czik Plain and the Gyergyo Basin.

Vienna, October 11.—There were no special events. Near Kronstadt, the frontier district has been cleaned.

Czik-Czereda has been re-occupied. In the Georgeny Mountains, the enemy's resistance continues.

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 11.—The enemy are still offering a stubborn resistance in the Maros Valley. In the Georgeny Valley and north-east of Pasayo, the enemy again gave way.

East of Eskvorad and further southwards, in the Alt Valley, the enemy have been thrown back. The persecution of the second army, which was defeated near Kronstadt, continues.

There were no events on the Danube and in the Dobrudja. Our air-squadrons successfully bombed troop movements near Constanza.

Official Bulgarian report.—Sofia, October 10.—In the Dobrudja, the situation was quiet. On the Black Sea coast, five Russian warships bombarded the port of Iniada and the heights of Tatlazakoi.

Berlin, October 10.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The military critic of the Deutsche Ueberseedienst writes: "The consequences of the battle of annihilation near Hermannstadt prove to be of greater importance, as time progresses, than appeared during the first days after the battle. General Krafft von Delmensingen, with his Bavarian troops, after having fulfilled his task at the Rotherthurm Pass, marched southwards and is now standing already near the Robucalny Mountain, well within the enemy's territory.

"At the same time, General von Falkenhayn annihilated the first Rumanian army, near Hermannstadt, then, without hesitating, turned against the second Rumanian army and rolled it up from the west and the south. The irresistible attack of his troops broke the enemy's opposition in the Sinka river and threw the Rumanians across the mountains of the Geisterwood into the Alt Valley.

"General von Falkenhayn's army has entered Kronstadt already as victors and is now pushing ahead, threatening the central railway point of Ploesci, which forms the connection between the capital of Bukharest and Moldavia. In consequence of the annihilation of the first and second Rumanian armies, the northern army, which is composed of Rumanians and Russians, has likewise begun to waver and is now hastily retreating eastwards through the Georgeny Mountains and beyond Darait.

"The immediate consequence of the battle of Hermannstadt is, therefore, that the entire Southern Transylvania and the greatest part of Eastern Transylvania is freed from the enemy."

News Brevities

Among recent arrivals in Shanghai, was Dr. John Overton, Chief Surgeon to Government employes of the Philippine Islands, accompanied by his wife and infant son. Dr. Overton came here on a brief holiday as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Ransom, but it is understood that his impressions of Shanghai are so favorable, that he has decided to sever his connections in the Philippines and take up the practice of his profession here in association with Dr. Ransom and Dr. Street. Dr. Overton and his family will be welcome additions to the Shanghai community.

* * *

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday from Japan on the N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru were:—Mr. E. F. Shanstrom, Mrs. N. Shanstrom, Mr. J. Joseph, and Capt. and Mrs. Buchanan.

LORD CLIVE SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 13.—Viscount Clive, the eldest son of the Earl of Powis, has died of wounds.

FRENCH VISITS FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 13.—Field Marshal Viscount French is visiting the front.

'A Little Bit of Fluff'

"Standing room only" was the notice that adorned the main entrance of the Lyceum Theater last night when Charles Howitt and his band of clever players paid their second visit to Shanghai.

Pleasant memories of "Milestones," "The Barrier," Diplomacy" and "Raffles"—plays that the company produced on their first appearance last year—drew a packed house and no-one went away disappointed with the fare served up.

"A Little Bit of Fluff" is farce. We might call it rapid farce and perhaps naughty farce. It certainly was very "so so" in parts and, of course, everyone thoroughly enjoyed it. The play had a plot—a very small one—it had something to do with a husband who stayed out late, with a 'bus, with a £500 necklace, with a goody-goody young man and with an irate wife. All the ingredients, in fact, for a laughable farce.

The audience gave "Bertram" the very first place in their affections for his extremely amusing portrayal of the goody-goody man. "Bertram" was Wheeler Dryden. Charles Howitt was the erring hubby—he is a bachelor, but he was lifelike—he must be very charming and delightfully naughty off.

Miss Doris Phillips looked pretty as the American lass, but she hadn't quite got hold of the way that "our western cousins" deliver the vowels and consonants.

We were pleased to see Miss Gertrude Godart again. She is a fine actress and her "Pamela" was good enough for the piece. All the minor parts were in good keeping. The Howitt-Phillips Co. are in for a good time here.

Monday Night: "Peg O' My Heart."

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ELECTION

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 14.—Both Houses of Parliament will fix the date for the election of the Vice-President on Monday.

Tieh Liang, Minister of War under the Manchu Government, has been given the first rank of the Chia-ho Order.

Feng Kuo-chang, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has been appointed to the additional post of Director of the Commercial Affairs of Pukow. Wen Tsung-yao, former Secretary to the Amban of Tibet, has been appointed acting Director.

MESOPOTAMIA TRANSPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 12.—In the House of Commons, today, replying to Sir John Jardine, Mr. H. W. Forster stated that, since the end of July, when the War Office took over control, the increase in river transport available in Mesopotamia was already sixty-four per cent and shortly would be one hundred. The whole system had been reorganised and ample transport is available to take up promptly all the medical stores required.

NEW EXETER BISHOP

Reuter's Service

London, October 13.—The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil has been appointed Bishop of Exeter.

BALTIC FLEET COMMAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 13.—Vice-Admiral Nepenine has been appointed to the command of the Baltic Fleet.

Air-Flo

TALC

the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.

ASSORTED ODORS

Wistaria, Corylopsis, Lilac; also Borated, Baby Talc and Flesh Tint. Guaranteed Pure.

Talcum Puff Co., Mfrs.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Connell Bros Company.

Oriental Agents,

Shanghai,

Hongkong and

Manila P.I.

Electric Cooking

THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out by the :—

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

LARGE PROFITS

may sometimes be made by speculation, but there are comparatively few who make money in this way

WHETHER you speculate in the share market, the fluctuations of exchange, the rise and fall of commodities, or in a host of different ways—even if you have information which you consider infallible—there is always a risk that matters may not turn out as you anticipate, and you stand a chance of losing your money.

WHY

take any risk of losing money, when there is one certain way of investing it and making a large profit?

Shanghai is the principal commercial city in the whole of the Orient. Though, at the present time, there are many thousands of foreigners living here, and many hundreds of thousands of Chinese, in a few short years from now the population will be doubled, or even trebled. The Commissioner of Customs, in his annual report, says: "More and more Shanghai tends to become a magnet for the wealth of the populous provinces it serves as market, manufacturing centre and shipping port."

The war in Europe will soon be over, and then the manufacturing centres in that continent, instead of turning out shot and shell and the munitions of war, will devote their multiplied energies to the making of goods for the markets of the world. Attention will be devoted more and more to China and her 400 millions of population, and the bulk of the enormous trade with China that will develop must pass through Shanghai. Native industries will expand to an unprecedented extent, and Shanghai must soon become to China what London is to England and New York to America.

ROOM MUST BE FOUND FOR THE HUNDREDS, EVEN THOUSANDS, OF PEOPLE WHO WILL FLOCK TO SHANGHAI; FOR THE HOUSES, FACTORIES, MILLS, DOCKS AND WHARVES THAT MUST BE ERECTED.

What, then, will be in demand?

LAND!

The price of land in the International and French Settlements, and in the immediate vicinity, is cheap at present, but what will it be in a few years—even in two years—hence?

If you invest your money in land, you are sure of large profits—and there is no risk!

Our speciality is land for any purpose and in any locality. We bought when prices were much cheaper than they are now, and are able to sell at lowest prices.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

REICHSTAG TOLD WAR SITUATION IS GOOD

Bethmann Hollweg Meets Them —Hindenburg to Organize Teuton Defence

Berlin, September 8.—At last evening's important conference Dr. Bethmann Hollweg told the Reichstag party leaders that Hindenburg and Ludendorff had both stated that the general military situation was good and gave no cause for alarm; that, naturally, it was not to be denied that Rumania's entry made the situation more difficult, but that the final favorable outcome of the war was in no way influenced thereby. Further, he said, the extension of the age limit for military service from 45 to 50 years was not even being considered, which should be construed as a favorable sign.

Professor Otto Hoetzsch, the Kreuz Zeitung's foreign political expert, explains the appointment of Hindenburg and Ludendorff to the supreme command as due to the fact that the war now has entered a new phase of pure defense for the Central Powers. He says:

"Our original task of pure defense was fulfilled in February, 1915. Since then our warfare was directed in several phases of the war to making forward thrusts to secure ourselves. The victories in Galicia and Poland, the break through Servia, the victory at the Dardanelles, the offensive against Italy, the undertaking at Verdun, fighting in Mesopotamia, and the beginning of operations at the Suez Canal all served this purpose.

"During these last operations the Entente Allies, after endless preparations, succeeded in setting up a united front and resumed the offensive, and now the entry of Rumania again brings us face to face with the task of pure defense against the determined will of our enemies to destroy us by making most unscrupulous use of all means. This task of defense the Kaiser now entrusts to Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

"We want to look in the eye plainly and quietly the dangers that threaten us. From the recent course of events, however, we draw two great lessons:

"First, that time, as long as the operations stand, still works more for our enemies than for us, especially when time is made the most of by English diplomacy working so conscious of its purpose, so brutally and stubbornly.

"Secondly, that we must no longer indulge in the luxury of illusions and self-deception. The existence of our empire and of the States allied with us is at stake. Therefore all other considerations should be relegated to the background, particularly in the handling of political crises that are still ahead of us. Even the military undertaking must now be an action with a political purpose. Hindenburg can be sure that the confidence in him and his staff is so great that he can put the nerves and sinews of the army, the fleet, and the whole nation to the uttermost test."

COHAN INDORSES WILSON

Actor-Playwright Says Theatrical World Favors His Re-election

New York, September 8.—George M. Cohan, the actor and playwright, assured Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, yesterday that "Stageland is for Wilson." Mr. Cohan said there was a nation-wide movement among stage folk for the President's re-election, and that it was to be organized into a Wilson and Marshall Theatrical League.

"It is not alone as an actor and producer of plays that I admire the President and hope for his re-election," said Mr. Cohan. "As an American I appreciate the wonderful service he has rendered his country. Mr. Wilson is a sincere, faithful, patient, hardworking man of unquestioned ability who has done his very best during the past three and a half years on an exceptionally hard job. It would be a cruel injustice for the people of the United States to fail to re-elect that kind of a President."

AUSTRIAN FLYERS' SUCCESS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Vienna, October 11.—The Admiralty reports: On October 10, in the evening, one of our aeroplane squadrons bombed military objects at Monfalcone and Staranzano, with satisfactory results. During the night from October 10 to 11 the squadron attacked with the best success the docks, hangars, batteries and ships at Valefa. A big conflagration in the town was visible for a long time and a burning oil-tank was also observed. In spite of a violent fire, all our raiders returned unharmed from these enterprises.

Stop Chinese Wedding Ceremony In Order To Marry Like Christians

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Sutsien, N. Kiangsu, October 10.—A rather remarkable wedding was solemnized here a day or two ago. The prelude to it would make you think you were in the El Dorado of the modern suffragettes. The lady in the case finding herself free from betrothal entanglements, told her parents that there was only one man she wanted for a husband and they must get him for her. This they proceeded to do. The young man in question said it made him sad to think of getting married but he supposed it was useless to object. His face took on a broad smile, anyhow, when he thought of the twenty mow of land that would go with the girl he was to get.

Neither of the contracting parties was Christian but they both wanted a Christian ceremony. So right in the midst of the customary Chinese rites the brids and bridegroom came over to the chapel and were married in due form after the Christian ceremonial. A rather startling feature of the ceremony was an outburst of applause which greeted the bride-groom as he walked up the aisle. Western ways are very slow to take hold in this staid old place, but judging by the events of the wedding day there must be a change coming.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 10.—The Admiralty reports: In the night to October 9, one of our naval aeroplane squadrons very successfully bombed the aerodrome and port establishments of Vlora. In the night to October 10, one of our naval aeroplane squadrons attacked the military objects of Monfalcone and the hostile naval aerodrome near Grado. Another squadron successfully attacked the railway station and the military establishments of San Giorgio di Nogara. Many full hits were observed. All the aeroplanes returned unharmed from the enterprises, in spite of violent shelling.

LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT PLANT DISEASES

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, October 13.—To save millions of dollars for Chinese farmers, the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking has just undertaken a systematic campaign to fight plant diseases and insect pests which every year in China cause untold losses.

Every foreigner in China who has tried to raise any sort of plants for pleasure or profit, has soon learned what he is up against, so far as plant insects and diseases are concerned. Few realize what these same and many other pests and diseases mean to the Chinese.

In America where agricultural science has progressed rapidly and where knowledge of how to combat and control plant enemies is general the annual loss is still greater that a billion gold dollars. What must the loss be in China, where agricultural science is still knocking at the door for entrance? Letters have been sent out to a large number of Missionaries in the Interior asking for specimens of plant diseases and injurious insects but the college will be glad of further co-operation from every source available.

Herbutov Stormed By German Troops

Russian Advance At Kirlibaba Repulsed; Elsewhere, Battle Front Is Quiet

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 11.—From both of the army fronts, there is nothing new to report.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 10.—Army group of Archduke Karl: Hostile advances in the Ludova sector were repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: German troops stormed the village of Herbutov, on the Narayovka.

Vienna, October 11.—Army group of Archduke Karl: North of Kirlibaba, a Russian advance was repulsed.

Determined To Stop Japanese Buying Cash In Shantung Province

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Tsianfu, China, October 12.—This part of Shantung is making a definite effort to prevent the buying up of Chinese cash by the Japanese. The Government has appointed inspectors to visit every city and secure the issuing of a proclamation by the local official forbidding the people to sell their cash to the Japanese and at the same time arranging a place where the cash will be purchased at a good premium by the Chinese. The stuff is being shipped to Tsinanfu where it will be melted and turned to other uses. In conversation with the Inspector for the several counties around this city we learned that the people are entering into the plan with enthusiasm. It is to be hoped that this enterprise may be worked successfully throughout the nation.

Last night a good rain came to break the long drought. The conditions in this part of the province are most serious as there has been a scarcity of rain throughout the year. One of the missionaries here keeps a record of rainfall and reports that locally there has been a decrease of several inches in the rainfall each of the last three years.

Several hundred pounds of the seeds of the pistachio tree are being secured here for the United States Government. Several years ago a trial order was placed for the seeds and this further order indicates that the tree is doing well and promises to be profitable.

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SUTSIEN CROPS GOOD

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Sutsien, N. Kiangsu, October 10.—The Sutsien district has been congratulating itself on escaping the destructive floods that have destroyed the crops in some of the nearby districts. From all indications now, there will be no famine in this section this year. The spring crops of wheat and other grains were up to the average, and the present crops of beans, potatoes, and peanuts are good. The loss or the serious cutting off of either one of these crops means a famine because of the overpopulation of this district.

CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Sutsien, N. Kiangsu, October 10.—The people here have been celebrating China's Independence Day very generally. The school had an elaborate performance consisting of patriotic speeches, comic monologues, and a dramatic presentation of "Dives and Lazarus." There was some remarkably good acting during the play. There seems to be plenty of enthusiasm, especially among the younger people, for the Republic. Some have been letting their queues out lately, ostensibly because they fear there will be another upheaval and the Manchus get in the saddle again, but there seems to be very little of that feeling.

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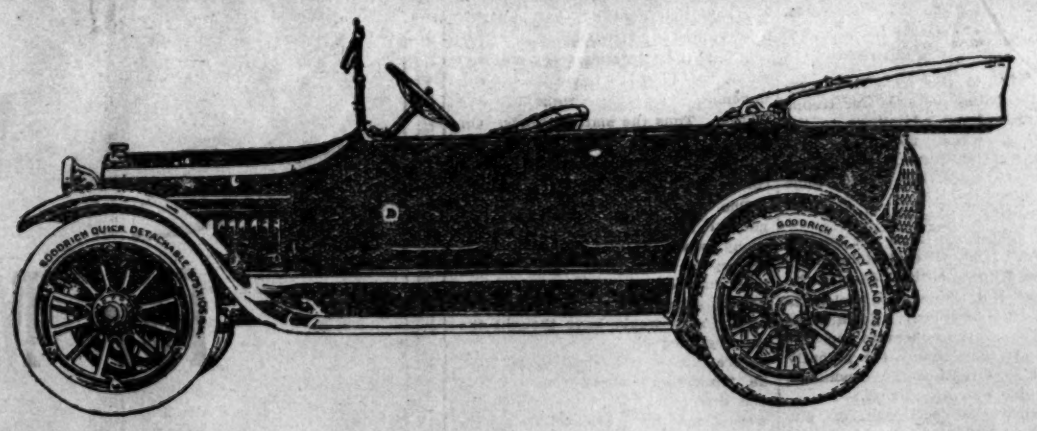

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AUSTRIA FOR PEACE, BUT NOT AT FOES' PRICE, SAYS BURIAN

'So Long as We Have to Defend Ourselves Against Those Who Want to Take Part of Our Territory, So Long We Are Determined to Win'

'RUMANIA WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO RUE BARGAIN'

Austrian Foreign Minister Says Relations With U. S. Are The 'Very Best,' But He Stands By His Protest Against Sale Of Munitions to Entente.

Vienna, September 7 (via Berlin to London, September 10, 4 p.m.).—In a thoroughly frank manner the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, discussed today in an interview with a correspondent the position of the dual monarchy in the world war, which, he said, had been erroneously characterized by enemies and certain neutrals as unsatisfactory.

"Austria-Hungary is far from lying down, as hoped by some," said the Minister in a tone carrying conviction. "It is true we would hail peace with joy, but not the sort of peace our enemies would impose. So long as we have to defend ourselves against those who want to take part of our territory, we naturally are unwilling to discuss peace. So long we are also determined to hold out and win. The thought that we are eager for peace on any terms originates, probably, in minds hoping that such will become the case."

Rumania No Surprise

The Minister then reviewed the situation prior to Rumania's declaration of war, and said:

"We offered Rumania no territorial concessions at any time after having discovered in the case of Italy that the world was likely to mistake our reasonable attitude for weakness. Nor were we ever taken by surprise by Rumania. What did fool us was that Rumania made up her mind so quickly. We knew in June, after the setting in of the latest Russian offensive, that Rome and Bratiano (the Rumanian Premier) had made a definite bargain. We also knew that Rumania was not quite ready toward the end of August.

"For all that, our military authorities made all possible preparations, which did not consist, as has been believed, in holding the mountain summits and passes along the Rumanian border, but which consisted in the establishment of the line of defense now occupied by our troops.

"Contrary to the general impression, the falling back of our troops has been of no advantage to the Rumanians, which fact has finally dawned on the Rumanian military commanders, since they have become very cautious recently.

Were Ready for New Foe

"The military field is not my department. I know that Roumania's action was no surprise, despite the fact that the Roumanian diplomats lied to me constantly. Toward the last their assurance became too fervent and their lying too patently obvious: so I reached the conclusion that trouble was not far off.

"Whether the declaration of war was due on Sunday or Tuesday I did not know. But I felt it was due, because, in addition, the reports from Bucharest indicated that the Russian pressure was getting more severe each day, the Entente Governments wanting to add to the weight of their own futile offensives in the east and west and Salonica the great impression the war declaration was expected to make, but did, in reality, not make, because we were ready for it.

"I will say that Bratiano played a good game, though when the Entente finally had shown all its cards Bratiano stiffened up in his own demands, which were granted fully some time before the outbreak of the war. Then Bratiano thought he would play the part of taking from the Austro-Hungarian corpse what he could. But the Entente had its own notions, which Bratiano learned when he was told that he was mistaken if he thought his role was merely taking pennies from a dead man. He was instructed to start immediately, for only in helping to down the central powers could he hope to gain what he wanted. The declaration of war was therefore transmitted.

"Well, Roumania will have a good chance to rue her bargain, if I am not mistaken. The fact is, we are far from completely dead as some think.

Good Patriots All

Asked the reason for the opposition campaign against the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, Baron Burian said it was merely criticism, to indulge in which the opposition had the right, mingled, to a certain extent, with the principle of "ote toique je m'y mette," meaning "Get off, that I may take your seat."

Baron Burian did not take the opposition's move tragically, but regretted that the opposition parties so far lacked tact as to start that sort of thing at the present time.

"But such is politics," he exclaimed. "The fact is, the men clamoring for power would do the same as we are doing. They are good patriots all. Nor could they have done more."

Replying to a question as to the monarchy's military and economic status at this moment, the Minister said he had no anxiety on that score. But he added:

"Some think we are not doing enough. In addition to holding the Italians checked, we have managed to render useless Brusiloff's great offensive, which is not exactly child's play. The Russian soldier is a valiant and stubborn enemy."

The discussion then touched on American-Austro-Hungarian relations, in the course of which the correspondent referred to the note sent to the American Government in connection with the export from the United States of arms and ammunition.

Holds to Views on United States

"It affords me great pleasure," the Baron said, "to say that the relations between the two Governments are the very best. At the same time, I must say that personally I still adhere to the views expressed in that note. America in exporting large quantities of arms and ammunition undoubtedly contributed to the long duration of this war, and the damage thereby inflicted upon mankind is irreparable. We sent that note so that America might know our view.

"That the American Government could not agree to the note is the undeniable sovereign right of that Nation. Thus the matter stands. On that subject we must always disagree, so far as my own personal opinion is concerned."

The Minister then discussed the general situation of the dual monarchy, which he said was very satisfactory in view of the fact that the long duration of the war had made demands upon the nation to which he formerly would have thought the country unequal.

"We have the determination," said he, "to emerge whole from this sad and deplorable affair, into which we were forced by a private affair with Servia, and which the Entente group made a pretext for a general descent upon ourselves and our allies.

Would Tire Out Foes

"Sooner or later it must dawn upon our enemies that this entire business is useless. But I suppose not before the English Kitchener army has broken more heads against the steel wall of Germans in France, or the French have been further decimated, while the Russians are dying like flies every day in the east.

"But a ray of intelligence must break some time, which I hope will be soon, for the sake of all mankind. Until that day comes our enemies will always find us willing to do our best to defeat their evil plans.

"There may be some who say that for military reasons we ought to be the first to start peace overtures. I do not think so, as long as our antagonists speak of the partition of our country among themselves. We have defended our soil pretty well so far, and will do it longer—long enough to make the others tired of it, anyway."

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

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MUNITIONS EXPORTS BIG

Expected to Pass Billion-Dollar Mark Next January

Washington, Sep. 6.—Figures prepared by the Department of Commerce show that the exports of war munitions for the first two years of the European war amounted to $604,614,028. These figures are for the period between August 1, 1914, August 1, 1916. During last July the shipments aggregated $74,005,583. If this average is maintained for six months the aggregate exports will pass the billion-dollar mark next January.

The munitions exports from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1916, were: Cartridges, $58,620,663; gunpowder, $206,875,154; other explosives, $308,755,201; firearms, $30,362,827. Total, $604,614,028.

By years the exports were: August 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915, $9,235,501; January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916, $199,627,324; January 1, 1916, to August 1, 1916, $395,751,203. Total, $604,614,028.

MEASURING OUT PETROL

How It Is Distributed To Private Users in Great Britain

This is the proportion in which petrol is being distributed in Great Britain by the Government, according to The London Mail:

Commercial cars, 60 per cent. of demand.

Industrial processes, 60 per cent.

Taxicabs, omnibuses, and other public vehicles, 50 per cent.

Doctors and veterinary surgeons, full amount up to 50 gallons a month.

Private cars, 25 per cent. of the demand.

Motorcycles, two gallons a month.

Eight Days' Shelling Precedes Italian Rush

Repulsed At First Attempt, They Gain Ground Later, But Lose It Again

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian telegram.—Vienna, October 10.—On the coastland front, the Italians, after a strong artillery and mine-thrower preparation, which lasted for eight days, launched a general attack, yesterday afternoon, between San Grado Di Merna and the Doberdo Lake, against our position on the Carso Plateau. It was a day of honor for our troops fighting there.

The uninterrupted fire had not shaken them. With unbroken vigor, they repulsed the powerful attack of the enemy, who suffered the heaviest of losses. All our positions, without exception, remained firmly in our hands.

On the Fleimstal front, fighting continues. In the Lusia sector, one of our patrols brought in 53 prisoners. Several strong Italian attacks against the sector Cardinal Busa Alta were repulsed.

Between the Sugana and the Adige valleys, the enemy were likewise very active locally. On the Passadio, considerable fighting is going on.

October 10.—The battle on the southern wing of the positions on the coastland front continued day and night and extended also to the district north of the Vippach to St. Peter. On the whole front between this place and the sea, strong Italian forces attacked.

The enemy succeeded in penetrating into our foremost trenches at several places. South of Novava, they even gained ground towards Jamiano. Our counter-attacks, however, again drove back the Italians everywhere.

Fighting for isolated trenches which remained in the enemy's hands is still going on. We captured 400 prisoners.

The activity on the Fleimstal front has ebbed down. The Italians have gained nothing during the last combats. The fighting on the Passadio has not yet come to an end.

Drives Auto Where Once Used Ox Team

Kansas Pioneer Pilots Car In City Built On Site Of First Home

Driving an automobile over the same roads over which he drove an ox team and wagon more than sixty years ago is the achievement of J. M. Kimball, 80-year-old pioneer settler of Manhattan, Kas.

Two weeks after purchasing the car—an Overland—Kimball was driving it over the paved streets of the city, which he helped found and build, as well as over the surrounding country. He not only drives it, but he also keeps it in his own garage and takes care of it himself.

Kimball is one of the oldest settlers in the State of Kansas, going there from Goffstown, N. H. In those days rail transportation ceased at St. Louis. There the journey was resumed by boat to Kansas City, a straggling little village clinging to the clay banks of the Missouri.

At Kansas City Kimball bought an ox team and wagon and drove across the prairie to what is now Manhattan, where he has since lived.

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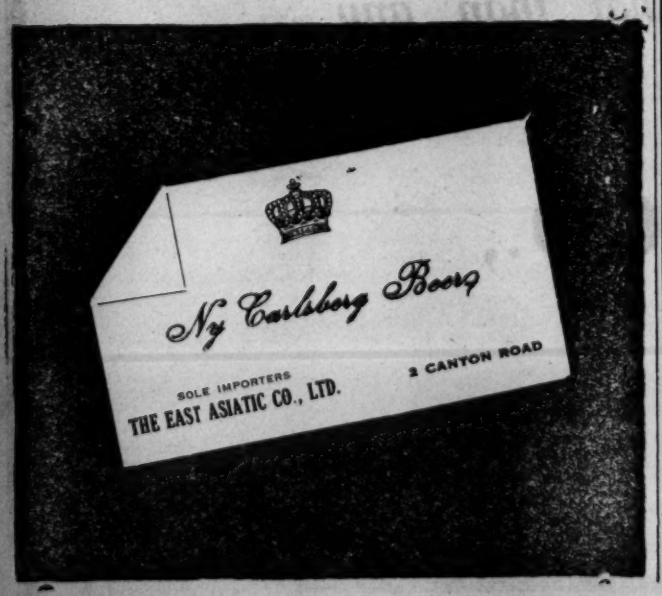

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Best Manufacture

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56 x 72 ins.	Price **$13.50** pair		70 x 94 ins.	Price **$22.50** pair	
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Quality C.

56 x 72 ins.	Price **$17.00** pair		72 x 92 ins.	Price **$26.50** pair	
64 x 82 ,,	,, **21.50** ,,		82 x 100 ,,	,, **32.50** ,,	

Quality D.

64 x 82 ins.	Price **$23.50** ,,		82 x 100 ins.	Price **$35.00** pair	
68 x 92 ,,	,, **30.00** ,,				

Infants' Blankets

Quality A.

34 x 41 ins.	Price **$5.00** pair		38 x 50 ins.	Price **$6.00** pair	

Quality B.

36 x 41 ins.	Price **$6.50** pair		38 x 51 ins.	Price **$8.50** pair	

Quality C.

36 x 42 ins.	Price **$11.50** pair		38 x 52 ins.	Price **$10.50** pair	

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The "Wayloo" Blanket

48 by 72 ins. Price **$9.50** pair — 60 by 80 ins. Price **$13.50** pair

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38 by 60 ins.	Price **$6.50** pair		60 by 80 ins.	Price **$15.00** pair	
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3	by 2½	feet	Price	**$6.50**	
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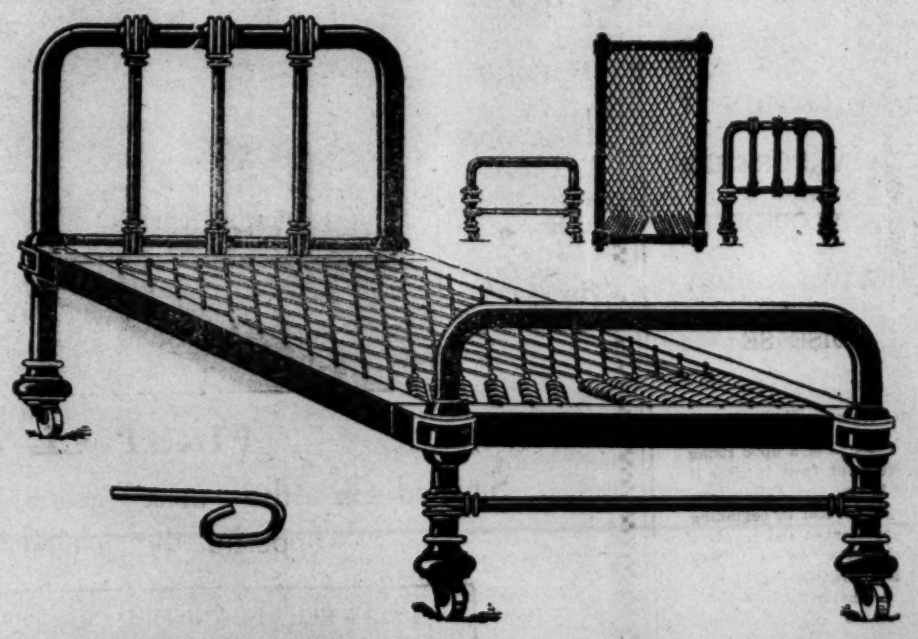

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SEES HARD BLOW TO KAISER

Paris Thinks Teuton Forces On The Somme Look Vainly For Reinforcements

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 6.—There were two distinct battles on the French front yesterday, both of great importance. North of the Somme the troops were engaged in the reduction of the fortress of Combles—which at present is their goal—while south of the river it was the repulse of German attempts, in large force, to recover the ground they lost on Monday.

In three days' fighting, despite the incessant rain, the French have captured some 7,000 unwounded prisoners, 36 guns, (28 of which were heavy howitzers, showing how deeply they have bitten into the German positions), and no less than 250 quickfirers.

What makes the achievement more extraordinary, according to the view here, is that the advance was accomplished by the same troops, Colonials, Chasseurs Alpines, and the regiments "de choc." That they were able to spring forward, consolidate the ground won, repel counterattacks, and then advance again for three days in succession, under the present conditions, is regarded as proof of the French assertion that their losses are now at a minimum.

It is very different with the Germans. One of the latest dispatches from the front quotes an officer, engaged in yesterday's fighting to the south of Belloy, and southwest of Barleux, as saying that Generals von Stein and von Kirchbach launched ten abortive counter-attacks in succession. The dense German masses, preceded by waves of assault, were mowed down in swaths by the French fire. The officer continues:

"In the sector south of the Somme alone, the Germans engaged, in my opinion, numbered fully one army corps yesterday. The ground was covered with bodies. Between Estrees Road, and the main road from Amiens to St. Quentin, I saw at least nine heaps of corpses piled a yard high and more.

"By 4 o'clock the Germans acknowledged their defeat and then, on their shattered remnants, the French charged again and won the hitherto unreduced salient between Chilly and Vardonvillier and captured a new line of trenches, east of Soyecourt and right up to the edge of Deniecourt park."

Such losses as these, it is held here, must have great effect on the Germans at the moment when Hindenburg was inclined to draw away every available man for the defense of the eastern front. The French reserves are still untouched, and the English are arriving in thousands and tens of thousands daily, while the Germans, according to reports, look vainly for reinforcements or a respite from the slaughter.

Colonel Feyler remarks that "the Allies are like a rat, gnawing steadily at the meshes of the German net, and the day is not far distant when the breaking strands will involve the whole German line in confusion."

The French took a big step closer to Peronne also by winning the hamlet of Ommiecout les Clery, in the river bend between Clery and the stream itself. Despite furious bombardments, the Germans had held it with desperation, but yesterday's attacking tactics were too clever, and this position fell with but a trifling loss to the assailants.

Approaching from the west and north, they first surrounded a little group of ruined houses, where there was a nest of mitrailleuses on the northern outskirts. Taken by surprise, the defenders, a company strong, surrendered without firing a shot.

The rest of the garrison, numbering half a battalion, tried to escape in the direction of the road to Clery, but the French Colonials were too quick for them and cut their retreat by an advance astride of the Combles-Peronne light railroad. After a brief struggle, the Germans threw down their arms.

Among the ruins the victors found over forty quickfirers intact and a battery of heavy guns, three of which were in serviceable condition.

The success was highly important, not only because it consolidates the French positions, just across the river before the salient, but also as facilitating a further advance on Mont St. Quentin, the traditional key to Peronne, possession of which in 1870, gave the French the mastery of the Picardy stronghold.

TEST OF EARTH ROTATION

Experiment Made in Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brooklyn

New York, September 7.—An experiment to demonstrate the theory of the rotation of the earth on its axis was conducted yesterday afternoon in the Grotto Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Ferdinand Guicheteau of the French Church of St. Vincent de Paul in West Twenty-third Street, Manhattan.

A pendulum was suspended by a lined thread from the midpoint of the span of the ceiling. The pendulum swung from north to south over a board on which an arc was laid out marked off into geometric degrees. The theory is that, as the earth revolves to the eastward, the pendulum will maintain its plane while the board moves with the earth. The degree of the earth's rotation will then be shown by the change in the geometric degree over which the pendulum swings.

It was explained before the pendulum was released that under normal conditions the pendulum would deviate ten degrees in an hour. At twenty-four minutes after three the pendulum was released and in half an hour had shown a change of five degrees.

Among those who witnessed the demonstration were the Rev. Luis Rodes of the Del Ebra Observatory, Tortoras, Spain; the Rev. Alexander Bradfort of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn; Leon Bault, editor of an astronomical magazine; Carlos Perdo of Venezuela and the Rev. Francois Santoin of the Home of Divine Providence, Staten Island.

Dry Candidate For President Demands We Go Into Mexico

Sioux Falls, S. D., October 5.—J. Frank Hanly, former governor of the state of Indiana and at present candidate for president of the United States on the prohibition party ticket, in an address delivered here last evening denounced the "watchful waiting" attitude of the Wilson administration with regard to Mexico and declared that the condition of affairs in that country and on the border was such as to demand American intervention without further delay.

Governor Hanly is making a tour of the middle western states, which will last until the week before election, and both he and the prohibition party's campaign managers declare that the "drys" will poll a larger vote at the polls in November than ever before.

'MOVIE' SUBMARINE IS CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Cruisers Seize, Then Release, 'Prop' Craft In Film Feature Off Bahamas

Washington, October 3.—A "movie" submarine, belonging to an American moving picture firm was captured by British cruisers off the Bahamas, in the Caribbean Sea, yesterday, in the belief that the craft was a German U-boat.

For several weeks past one of the leading film corporations in the United States has been staging a spectacle in the West Indies, several of the episodes of which have to do with the adventures of the hero and heroine aboard a modern submarine man-of-war, and on Monday this craft was sighted by British cruisers patrolling the Bahama waters. One shot was fired across its path, and the submarine immediately hove to and awaited the arrival of a boarding party sent out from the nearest British vessel.

The "capture" effected, explanations immediately followed, and the big episode of the film feature was allowed to proceed without further molestation.

The Atlantic is at present alive with allied patrol vessels, apparently lying in wait for German submarines, whether merchantmen or fighting craft is not known, and in connection with the reports reaching officials here several days ago to the effect that the Bremen had been netted off the coast of Scotland, a Belgian captain of the merchant marine service, who has arrived with his vessel at Galveston, states that there has been no less than three Bremens enroute to the United States at various times.

According to his story, one of the German submarine merchantmen by that name, the first to leave its home port, was captured by the French. A second, which left Germany a little later, was prey to a British patrol vessel, and the third, so far as he knows, is actually on the road to America at present.

PARIS SEES GERMANY NEARING GRAVE CRISIS

Speculates on What Hindenburg Will Do to Stem Tide On Different War Fronts

London, Sept. 7.—G. H. Perris, the Paris correspondent of The Chronicle, in discussing the allied offensive on the Somme front, says:

"What is Hindenburg going to do about it? He is a bold fighter and has almost dictatorial powers. Without crediting the stories of his open quarrel with the Crown Prince, we are now bound to consider that youth's adventure against Verdun as virtually abandoned.

"Everything suggests that Field Marshal Hindenburg continues to regard the eastern front as the most favorable field of action. Immediately before his appointment nine divisions were said to have been taken from the western front, other than Picardy and Verdun, to stem the Russian flood in Volhynia, so that all but these two regions of the west must now be skinned of every available unit.

"But Verdun and Picardy are ever-flowing wounds, which must have cost the Germans in the last two months, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, the equivalent of at least another nine divisions—perhaps considerably more.

"What, then, is Hindenburg going to do about it? The root of the fact now beyond dispute is that he cannot hold out both on the east and west.

"In serious and well-informed circles he is credited with the intention of taking the divisions, now at grips with the British and French forces, and throwing them against the Russians. Six months ago, perhaps, it could have been done, but the position now is revolutionized. To be of any use for the east a rectification of the front would have to be made quickly. How is that to be done without disaster in face of the advancing forces with which the Russian, British, and French commanders are now watching for any sign of a break in the opposing lines.

"There is a general sense that the titanic forces in play are speeding to a climax, and it is this sense that gives the urgency here to the question, Why does not the army of Salonica do more? General Sarrail, whose first defense of Verdun has not been forgotten, is generally regarded as one of the most resourceful of French commanders, and Gustave Herve plainly tells certain newspaper critics that they have not the information on which to advance any wise opinion about his 'immobility.'"

BREMEN TRAPPED BY NETS

Washington, October 1.—Officials here have received unofficial cable advices from English sources to the effect that the German submarine merchantman, Bremen, was trapped in British anti-submarine nets off the coast of Scotland three weeks ago.

The seemingly unexplicable delay in the arrival of the Bremen, which is known to have left Germany on September 3, when it was annouced that she would make for Baltimore, Md., lends color to the report.

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Russia's Recovery ◎ Men, Guns, Shells

(*The Times, London*)

The review of the Russian operations during the past year published in Petrograd on September 5 is a moving and all too brief record of a period which will remain indelibly stamped upon the memories of us all.

A year ago his Imperial Majesty the Tsar of All the Russias assumed in person the command of his forces operating by sea and land, and placed at the disposal of his great country the weight of his immense authority. That we admired and, respected the Grand Duke Nicholas and regretted his departure no one can deny, for he had been a great figure, had fought the war boldly and with skill, and had not feared to take grave and thankless decisions when the terrible situation of the Russian Armies imperatively demanded a retreat.

But we cannot say now, looking back over the past year, that the Tsar was ill-advised in assuming command, for his determination to lead his people, and to fight the war to a finish, set the seal upon the resolution of the Russian people, and showed to all the world that it was not the Russian Army alone that fought, but the ruler and the whole people of an immense Empire in unison. Napoleon was beaten because he miscalculated the character of a Russian Tsar and the devotion of his people, and the same miscalculation has vitiated all the plans of the German General Staff which regarded the Tsar and the Russian Armies in September, 1915, as enemies which had ceased to count.

A Dark Hour

It was a dark hour when the Tsar assumed the command-in-chief. How dark many of us knew. We knew that the Russians were fighting with one rifle against three, and one shell against ten, and that by no possibility could Russia become adequately armed, even for active defence, before the following spring. Many thought that the operations round Vilna would see the hastily-gathered Russian levies in the north cut off by the German thrust at Sventsiany from their friends, and other good judges supposed that Germany would resume her advance when the ground and the rivers and the snow froze hard, and take Petrograd in a winter campaign, with all the munition factories at the capital and the ice-bound fleet. We knew well enough that the Russian patient would recover if he could survive the winter, but the winter seemed likely to be inclement, and the patient's pulse was very weak. It was a period, we must all admit, of most horrible anxiety, and those best informed feared the most, and not military dangers alone.

The Tsar and his trusted General Alexeiff, who has just been the fortunate recipient of an affectionate and cordial message from his Sovereign, pulled out the Russian Armies, Heaven knows how, from the Vilna trap, and reestablished their line. The Russian troops, and the infantry particularly, fought back with all their old glorious obstinacy, with rifles when they could get them, and, if not, with sticks and stones. The country was devastated before the invader as in 1812, and as the Germans advanced through the gloomy forests, the swamps, and the wastes they found the villages in flames, the population in flight, and all resources destroyed, while communications lengthened as the days shortened, and the northern autumn began to cover Russia as with a shield. The Russian people were tried in the fire of great adversity, but they closed their ranks, and in presence of the foreign enemy all internal differences ceased.

We do not yet know why the German Command did not attempt to complete their work during the winter, and to occupy the capital. The extenuation of the German troops after the long pursuit, the want of good billets except in a few large towns, and the necessity for repairing the roads and railways and for bringing up food, ammunition, warm clothing, and materials for huts may have influenced the decision. The personal acquaintance of the German leaders with the immense distances and the terror inspired by these wasted solitudes may have affected nerves. We cannot say what the preponderating cause was of the determination to halt and stand on a fortuitous line 700 miles in length, resting on no natural obstacles, and to transfer weight to the West. But it was certainly not want of troops, as the Verdun operations soon showed, and, with the Russians, we must piously attribute the decision to a higher power which prevented the German Command from accomplishing its ends.

The German Decision

When the German decision to transfer the offensive to the West became definitely known to us we knew also that Germany had lost the war. We closed the book of doubt. We were sure that she could not beat us in the West, and we were confident that the time necessarily given to the Russians to recuperate would be used to the fullest advantage. But the losses of Russia, we also knew, had been very great. The Germans had claimed that they had captured 1,000,000 Russian soldiers and had taken some 3,000 guns between May and September, 1915, and, whatever truth there may have been in this claim, we knew that the Russian losses in battle had been very severe indeed, and that many rifles are necessarily lost in retreats. We heard of Russian Army Corps greatly depleted in men, while with the captured Russian fortresses there had been taken an immense number of heavy guns not easily or soon to be replaced. But we also knew—and this was our greatest consolation—that the determination of the Tsar to continue the war was firmer than ever, and that the spirit of the Russian troops and the Russian people remained unconquerable. We knew this, and we reckoned upon the inevitable consequences.

The Recovery

The history of the great retreat will be one of the most fascinating chapters in the history of war, and only next in interest will be the account of the Russian effort which in the short space of eight months enabled the Russian Armies not only to make defence secure, but to sweep over the Austrian Armies in Galicia and overwhelm them. The story of the restoration of field strengths, the training of recruits, and the collection and construction of war material of all kinds, will be told to us some day, and the account of this great recovery will be very honorable to Russia, and will remain for ever inseparably connected with the reconquest of the liberties of Europe. It is the rarest thing in the world that an Army so heavily smitten should be able to face the music of war again in the same campaign. Russia became a hive of warlike industry as England had already become, and in every Allied and neutral country there were turned out in profusion guns, rifles, ammunition, clothing, and equipmemnts for the new Russian Armies. Germany, by transferring her energies—uselessly, as it turned out—to the West, allowed Russia her necessary breathing space, and it must have been gall and wormwood to the German soldiers in the Eastern theater to see the fruits of their great labors thus thrown away.

What happened was what was bound to happen so long as Russian internal politics remained reasonably calm. Millions of men came up for training; every industry became one of war; and each one of Russia's Allies set about to promote her rearmament as best she could. Early in the year 1916 we feared no longer a German offensive in Russia, for which we in the West were this time ready to make Germany pay dearly, and with the summer there came the promise of a Russian offensive, so very brilliantly realized in the performance. As each day and week and month and year pass on we know that Russia will become still more formidable, and the longer the decision is delayed the more terrible will be the character of her revenge.

The Lack of Munitions

If Russia has not been able to take the offensive successfully on the whole of her front this year, we must put the fact down to the same cause that has prevented us hitherto from attacking on a very wide front in the West—namely, want of heavy guns and shells. We did not possess the heavy guns, and Russia had lost many of hers, while Germany had not only an immense accumulation of her own but also the guns which she had captured—for example, 1,200 at Novo Georgievsk and 827 at Kovno. We had great leeway to make up, and though, in a country like Russia, men are to be found easily enough, it is different with rifles and guns and shells, and an army of men is of small service without all three.

General Kuropatkin, lately in command of the Northern Armies, in an interview published by *Le Temps*, says that Russia still has need of projectiles and heavy guns, and that each cargo of shells which England and France send over the sea saves the lives of thousands of brave Russian peasants. His further remark that it is necessary for the Allies to combine the two elements—men and guns—better than they have done hitherto is a word in season, and deserves our careful consideration. If, on the completion of our own orders, we turn over to Russian use our plant for the manufacture of heavy guns and shells, except such plant as we require for the current needs of our own Armies, we can enable Russia next year and the year after to deploy such considerable and efficient Armies that they will dominate the whole situation. But we can only do so if we limit the expansion of our own Armies, and these alternatives suggest a number of considerations which must weigh with anyone who allows himself to dwell upon them. All that is necessary to say is that the combination sought by Kuropatkin should not be beyond settlement by statesmanship.

The main point which interests us at this anniversary of the assumption of the command-in-chief by the Tsar is that by his exertions and the unfailing devotion of his people, Russia is herself again, and that it is merely a question of time for her and for us to bring all our armies into effective use and to smash to pieces our obstinate Teutonic enemy. If we have all worked equally hard at accomplishing this end it is certain, as Mr. Churchill stated last Saturday, that Russia has suffered more than any of us—more even than France—in losses on the battlefield and in the devastation of her territory by war. All the more to the credit of the Tsar and his people is it that they have kept such stout hearts in such very hard times, and have accomplished a recovery which will for ever honor the Russian name.

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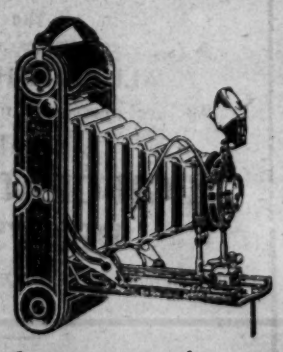

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When Poverty Is Abolished

A Condition Discussed in Dr. Parmalee's Book on Social Progress That Would Make Possible a Realization of the Normal Life of Man

Poverty and Social Progress. By Maurice Parmalee, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75. (gold).

SOCIAL progress is measured by so many and various standards that what seems progress to one observer may be thought reaction by another. Christians and Mohammedans, socialists and anarchists, monarches and democrats, disagree regarding what progress is, or whether it is progressing. Dr. Parmalee rejects such partial views of social progress and adopts a standard of universal interest. To him social progress means the approach to the "normal life"' meaning such standards of living as enable human nature to find spontaneous expression so far as consistent with legitimate social control. Poverty is the greatest obstacle to the realization of the normal life. Lack of food, clothes, housing, injures many morally, mentally, physically. The necessity of working hard and long at uncongenial tasks, for which the workers have neither strength nor fitness, prevents the development of the individual as nature intends. Hence the conception of a social progress proportioned to the well-being of the vast majority of mankind. It is based essentially upon such organization of the productive forces of society that effort and reward shall be proportioned fairly, and distribution shall be upon the basis of "individual productiveness." This implies limitation of property ownership, as otherwise there would be aggregations through family relationships and other causes which would threaten the "iridescent dream" of plenty for all and lack for none, with ample leisure for avocational and cultural development.

A society with such an objective would develop itself much like an individual with similar personal aspirations, and the result would be disintegration of beliefs in gods and devils, luck or Providence, as determining the fate of mankind, with abandonment of superstitious magical and religious practices for the purpose of influencing this fate. Instead will be substituted intelligent effort for social progress in accordance with natural laws. It is inconceivable that such a society would tolerate poverty, and it is doubtful if poverty can be abolished under any other form of social organization. Defectives, dependents, and parasites there always will be, and they must be dealt with upon disciplinary or humanitarian principles. Even the measurable abolition of poverty will not banish the results of defects of body, mind, or character. Work will always be irksome; maladjustment in personal relations will defer the abolition of misery with poverty. But the world will be happier when society bends itself to the abolition of unnecessary poverty.

ADMIRABLE. Easier said than done. An obstacle at the beginning is that the economic and social orgnization of society practically is not the individual but the family. That is the stumbling block in the way of sundry devices for lessening poverty by increasing wages, which is the same thing as bettering distribution of wealth.

The minimum wage fails, for example, because there is no average worker, and if there were the relations of one would not be the same as another's. A minimum wage for a woman worker will be sufficient if she is a member of a family, and insufficient if she support herself solely by her own earnings.

A minimum wage for a married man and bachelor are different things, and the law cannot make them the same thing. The bachelor will be overpaid, or the married man be underpaid, considering the needs of his family. Such considerations are apart from the ability of the employer to pay a living wage, if ordered. It is ill supporting an individual by making the industry on which he lives economically impossible.

Undoubtedly there are inequalities of effort and reward under the present organization of society, but they are not the intention of society. There are endless proofs that the individual may prosper under present social organizations of many different kinds. If the individual fails the blame is at least divisible between the individual and society. It lies with neither to hold the other responsible unless without blame himself.

THE substitution of social progress for religion as an uplifting force, the restriction of property rights, the substitution of the individual for the family as the economic units together are a considerable order. But social progress proposes more—the suitable proportion of population to production. It is hard to say whether population produces prosperity, or prosperity produces population. Whichever is cause and which effect, the fact remains that the larger the population, the larger is the divisor into the total production, and therefore the smaller the individual dividend of the social product. All that is necessary to enlarge the individual dividend is to reduce the divisor, that is, to limit population. Two methods are limitation of immigration and birth control. Dr. Parmalee criticises those who oppose the restriction of immigration for reasons disapproved by him, but he plumps for restriction himself as a "necessary evil." It conflicts with his ideals, but tends to better the condition of the worker.

LESS reserved is his approval of birth control. Here is a pretty quarrel between him and those other progressives who think that such interference with nature is immoral. To Dr. Parmalee failure to regulate population through birth control is unintelligent, something worse than immoral among advanced thinkers.

"One of the most disgraceful things in this country is the drastic penal legislation against the teaching and use of contraceptics. Such legislation is stupid because it displays total ignorance of the laws of population. It is brutal because it stands in the way of relieving the pressure of population upon many men, women, and children in the lower classes of society. It is vulgar because it is inspired to a large extent by a chauvinistic desire for great numbers." Therefore he favors a campaign of education among the poor in support of the neo-Malthusian movement which the police have been suppressing.

The urgency of the movement for the restriction of population has two aspects. In the first thirty years of our national life population per mile increased in density by a mere fraction of an inhabitant. In the second similar period the density increase by 2.4 inhabitants, in the third by 9 inhabitants, in the fourth by 14 inhabitants. Thus the increase is at an accelerating rate, and already has reached twentyfold. The cumulative additions are dependent upon soil productivity constantly decreasing, the more fertile territory being settled first. This is alarming to any one who is a mere mathematician, or who is not mathematician, enough to calculate that only half the land is in farms, and that only a quarter is improved by cultivation. He quotes with approval a calculation that the land of the country is capable of supporting a population of a billion. It would seem that the debate regarding contraceptics need not worry the present generation.

THE control of unemployment by restricting public works in times of prosperity, and executing them in times of industrial depression, is among the measures approved for reducing poverty through lack of work. There is no trouble with the plan. The difficulty is in putting it into execution within the limits of mere human intelligence. The use of public funds for this purpose is limited by tax considerations. At the very time that taxes would bear heaviest it is proposed to spend tax resources in executing public works, less because they are needed than because the poor need the wages. There are instances of its being done with success, but the prodigality of such expenditures among us when they are unnecessary or even objectionable affords strong reason to believe that this can be no reliable resource in the case of ourselves. Private funds might be used similarly if foresight were equal to hindsight. Take, for example, the case of the world's biggest and perhaps best administered corporation. In the recent depression it had millions of cash which it might have expended in the creation of its goods at a low cost of production. Instead it hoarded its funds, and when prosperity came it found itself with hundreds of millions of cash, and unable to supply buyers of its products at famine prices. It would have been both profitable and charitable for it to have acted upon Dr. Parmalee's plan, but it did not know what the future contained, and so it often will be.

Reserve regarding one or two points of this character is consistent with high appreciation of the book. A man by taking thought may not add a cubit to his stature, but a self-conscious society may do much for self-improvement, if it attacks the problem with the conscientiousness of Dr. Parmalee. There is hardly a point of the modern humanitarian movement which he does not discuss with recognition that there are two sides to most arguments, and with equal candor on both sides. With less delicate treatment the suggestion of free motherhood—that is of legal motherhood without marriage—might seem sensational. But the status of women is one of society's most troublesome problems. Society has made of them dependents at best, and sometimes parasites. It is as necessary for women to like their lives as for men, and only the blind can fail to see that political, economic, and legal changes in the relations of the sexes are approaching. Whoever is interested in these subjects in a serious way will find the book a leader in its class.

War Censorship Modeled On That Of Church

Archbishop Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to America, Says That Nations of Europe Got Their Idea of Censorship from Index Expurgatorius

By Joyce Kilmer

"NO one," said the Apostolic Delegate, "criticises a nation at war for establishing a censorship. The Church is constantly at war with the world, the flesh, and the devil. Why should she not establish a censorship?"

His Excellency John Bonzano, Titular Archbishop of Militene and Apostolic Delegate to the United States, was on a brief visit to New York, and had received me at the Cardinal's residence. We had been talking a bout literature's debt to the Church and about literary life in modern Rome, and the Index Expurgatorius had been mentioned. The Apostolic Delegate explained its reason for existence in the words I have quoted.

The Apostolic Delegate, slight, keeneyed, clad in his Roman purple cassock with its violet mozetta, his chestnut hair partly covered by his purple zucchetto, looked extraordinarily young for a man of so distinguished a career and of so responsible a position. He was born in Casteletto, Italy, in 1867, and ordained in Rome in 1890. He was Vicar General of the Diocese of Vigevano, Italy, and rector of the Pontifical Urban College in Rome, commonly called the Propaganda. He was appointed Apostolic Delegate to the United States on February 1, 1912, and was consecrated Titular Archbishop of Militene on March 3, 1912.

The office of Apostolic Delegate is of great importance and of extraordinary interest.

"People exclaim against the Index," said his Excellency, "and yet since August, 1914, all the nations of the world have been applying the principle of the Index. Their censorship extends not only to printed books, but even to letters. I cannot be the first one to read a letter from my old mother in Italy; it must be opened and carefully scanned by Government officials. The various Governments fear that books, magazines, and letters may contain something that will harm their interests; therefore they have established the censorship.

"No, the Church is an organization that is constantly waging war. The Church is more keenly interested in putting obstacles in the way of things that harm the soul than the nation is in putting obstacles in the way of things that harm the body. In times of war the nations establish censorship; since the Church is always at war, her censorship is perpetual. It is due to her motherly desire to keep her sons from being harmed, just as the nation establishes a censorship actually in the interests of its citizens.

"So you see that the time has gone by when any nation can criticise the Church for its Index Expurgatorius. All the nations are following the Church's example in establishing censorships. And their censorships go further than that of the Church; the Church makes a moral prohibition, but the nations make it an official matter, a physical matter; they put into prison those citizens who violate the law regarding the censorship.

"There certainly is nothing about the Index," said his Excellency, "to support the absurd contention that the Church is opposed to modern literature. The Church is opposed to unclean literature. But the Church today, as in the ages past, fosters literature, as she fosters all the arts.

"How many a great literary movement has risen in the shadow of the Church. Take, for example, the foundation of the school of sacred Latin poetry by Aurelius Clemens Prudentius, who was born in 348. Until his time Latin poetry was the academic enjoyment of the cultured few; its beauty was understood only by those persons who had received what we should now call a university education. But Prudentius made use of a system in which he substituted the democratic and popular accent for the polished but entirely artificial prosodical quantity, and his system was one that made its appeal to every one with the natural sense of rhythm. Then again, the great school of Christian hymnody found its foundation in St. Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan, who introduced the custom of the popular singing of hymns.

"There were two other poets in the sixth century, Sedulius, who wrote 'Carman Paschale,' a series of poems in five books, and Venantius Fortunatus, an Italian, who wrote eleven books of poetry; and many of the religious poems of all these writers are still sung today throughout the world, either in the orginal Latin or else in a translation into some language or other. And these poets received both their inspiration and encouragement from the Church.

"From these early Christian poets we have a continuous tradition of writers in Church Latin, not only in Italy and Germany and the other countries of Europe, but also in England and Ireland. The better known of these are Bede, Adam of Saint Victor, Notker Balbulus, or The Stammerer, as he was called; Bernard of Clairvaux, and Abelard.

"But you don't want me to talk ancient history,"' said his Excellency, with a smile. "But it is almost as hopeless a task to attempt to describe, in the course of a talk, the modern literary activities of the Papacy as it would be to rehearse the Church's support of literature through the ages.

"Of course, you know of the hundreds of literary and aesthetic academies founded in Rome in the sixteenth century—the Vignaiuoli, the Accademia della Virtu, the Orti, the Intrepidi, and the Animosi. Then there was the Accademia di Diritto Civile e Canonico, the Accademia Eustachiana, and the Accademia di Notti Vaticane, or Vatican Nights, which was founded by St. Charles Borromeo. These academies, of which there were, as I said, hundreds, were circles of friends or clients gathered around a learned man or wealthy patron. They were not formal educational institutions; they were societies who came together to get pleasure our of literature. They were important products of the Renaissance, having a direct relation to the production of literature, and their chief source of strength was the patronage and collaboration of Cardinals, prelates, and the clergy in general.

"I will not attempt to give you anything like a complete list of these powerful literary societies. But in order to show you the continuity of the academy idea, let me tell you of some of the comparatively modern academies, some of them literary and aesthetic in purpose, others historical, scientific, and ecclesiastical.

"After the French Revolution, when the Papal Government was restored to Rome, the idea of the academy came to mind as a like between old and new conditions. So, many of the old academies were revived and many new ones were created. Under Pius VII., whose pontificate lasted from 1800 to 1883, were founded the Accademia di Religione Cattolica and the Accademia Tiberina. The Accademia Filarmonica was founded in 1821. Later came the Accademia di Nuovi Lincei, which was a resuscitation by Pius IX. of a society founded in 1603 by the Roman Prince Federigo Cesi.

"One of the most interesting of the modern literary societies, or rather of the literary societies still flourishing in Rome, is that which is called the Pontificia Accademia degli Arcadi. It is generally called the Shepherds and Shepherdesses of Arcady. The members are called Shepherds and Shepherdesses, and take classical names. There are monthly meetings at which there is music and the reading of poems and papers on literary subjects by the members. I should think that the nearest approach to it that you have in New York is your Poetry Society. Both clergy and laity belong, and the Pope is a member, enthusiastically aiding the literary and scientific activities of the society. Many American prelates are members of this society, among them Archbishop Mundelein of Chicago.

"The Accademia degli Arcadi does not confine itself entirely to literature, although its purpose is primarily literary. Its field includes history, archaeology, indeed, all branches of study. Its scientific, literary, and artistic conferences are given by scholars of note, and well attended. Since 1870 there have been established four sections of philology, one of philosophy, and one of history. The Accademia degli Arcadi has published since 1819 a monthly magazine called the Giornale Arcadico, which was founded by the distinguished scholars Perticari, Biondi, Odescalchi, and Borghesi.

"Although this academy is flourishing today, it is by no means a youthful organization. The Accademia degli Arcadi was founded under the auspices of Queen Christiana of Sweden, who died in 1689. It chose as its emblem the pipe of Pan. The first President of the Academy, or Custode di Arcadia, was Giovanni Mario Crescimbeni. At first the academy met on the Gianicolo in a wood belonging to the Reformed Minorites. Later the meetings were held in the gardens of Duke Orsini and in the Farnese Gardens on the Palatine. The present location of the academy is near San Carlo al Corso.

"The Accademia degli Arcadi came into existence in respond to a definite need, and has had an important effect on the development of literature. At the time of its foundation, a literary style known as 'seicentismo' was the vogue—a style that was paradoxical, bombastic, and highly artificial. The Arcadia was an organized opposition to this decadent tendency in literature. The members of this academy advocated a return to the simplicity of nature, and this is the reason for the pastroal suggestion in the society's name. The Arcadia numbered among its members the principal writers of the day, and its influence extended all over Europe, resulting in the destruction of 'seicentismo' in Italy, and its artificial and decadent counterparts in other lands. The English counterpart of 'seicentismo,' by the way, was called 'euphuism,' of which the paradoxical artificialities of the eighteen-nineties were perhaps an echo.

"I have dwelt at some length on the Accademia degli Arcadi rather than on the universities, libraries, and serious literary activities carried on under the auspices of the Church because this academy, in spite of its venerable years, is so modern in its work. It might be taken as a symbol of the enduring connection between the Church and literature—not merely classical literature, but the literature that is coming into being in our own time.

"But there are so many instances of this connection! For instance, it is significant, in my opinion, that La Civilta Cattolica, the great review of the Jesuit Fathers, which deals with ecclesiastical, scientific, and political matters, always contains a romance—a work of fiction. In Italy all the Catholic papers contain novels printed serially. All our students, even the seminarians, make extensive studies of literature. And many priests are associated with the press.

"The teaching of versification, so that the pupil can write both Latin and Italian verse, is and has always been a part of our school work. We are made to learn by heart much of the poetry of Homer and Virgil and Horace.

"Ah! if I but had at my disposal now all the time I spent in writing verse in school!

"There are so many proofs of the connection between the Church and literature," his Excellency added, "I wish that I had time to talk about the great Vatican library, with its staff of writers. All these writers, you know, are not only scholars, but real men of letters, creative artists, who are expected as a part of their duties to write and to publish their writings."

The Apostolic Delegate was for some years rector of the Pontifical Urban College in Rome, commonly called the Propaganda. In the course of our talk he referred to this institution.

"The College of Propaganda," he said, "was founded by Urban VIII. three centuries ago. At that time missionary work was of great importance, and the Popes were eager to send missionaries to places where the Church was not yet established. The plan was to get young men from the countries to be evangelized, educated and ordained them and send them back.

"There are now about 110 or 120 students in the seminary of Propaganda. They come from all the countries that are subject to the Congregation of Propaganda, that is, that are missionary countries. But in addition to this the schools of the College of Propaganda are attended by students from countries not subject to Propaganda. In these schoools there are over 500 students. The schools offer preparatory training and courses in philosophy and theology, and confer the academic degree of Bachelor, Licentiate, and Doctor of Theology. A great many missionary colleges outside of Rome are subject to Propaganda. At one time the American, Canadian, English, Irish, and Scots Colleges at Rome, the English College at Lisbon, the English and Scots Colleges at Valladolid, and the Irish College at Paris, were subject to Propaganda. But this was changed in 1908 by the constitution 'Sapienti Consilio' of Pius X.

"Among the old Bishops in America were many graduates of Propaganda. To mention the more recent ones, there are the late and the present Archbishop of Chicago, the aged Bishop of Indianapolis, and the young Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla.

"Propaganda conducted, until a few years ago, the famous Polyglot Printing Press. For centuries it has printed, in a multitude of alphabets, liturgical, and catechetical books. One of the many curiosities in its possession is a Japanese alphabet in wooden blocks.

"There are many literary entertainments given by the students of the College of Propaganda, or Urban College, to give it its more correct title. At these entertainments every student speaks or reads a poem in his own language. It is something of an experience to hear thirty different languages spoken in the course of one evening's entertainment. I remember in particular two literary entertainments, or Accademias as they are called, one held in honor of Cardinal Gotti's jubilee and one in honor of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. This entertainment in many languages, this 'Accademia Polyglotta,' symbolizes the world-wide unity of the Church.

"But, of course, during the last two years there have not been so many languages spoken at Urban College, because in these war times the students from the Central Empires have had to leave Rome, as have many of the eastern students, subject to the Turkish Empire. This, however, is only temporary.

"It is an extraordinary thing to find these young men of different nations living together in perfect harmony. Sometimes young men of nations between which there is a lasting feud form strong friendships with each other. Among the students in my time were Japanese, Indians, and Zulus.

"And they live in such perfect harmony among themselves and harmony with the institution! The atmosphere of the college is wonderful. While I was Rector a Rumanian minister, a schismatic, came one day to call on a young student from Bucharest. As he turned to go he asked me: 'By what means do you keep all these young men in order? How do you discipline them?' 'It is sufficient discipline,' I replied, 'for me to look at one of my students seriously. This discipline has never failed me.' "

I asked the Apostolic Delegate to tell me something of his opinion of modern American literature as he has observed it during his stay in this country. His Excellency took this occasion to prove to me that he is a diplomat as well as a churchman.

"Of modern American literature," he said, thoughfully, "I would say that I am convinced that it is—"

He paused and looked out on Madison Avenue for a moment. Then he said:

"Of modern American literature, I would say that I am convinced that it is plentiful."

Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

DURING even the hottest days most women of the Allied Nations have been doing something in aid of War Funds, and the two ladies responsible for the forthcoming nursery sale must rank among those who have given most generously of their time.

This sale, in aid of the Officers' Families Fund, will be opened at 12a and 15 Jessfield Road on November 1 at 3.30 o'clock. Here everything for children from infancy to six years old will be shown—and no one will be worried to buy! Nor will it be necessary; for the array of clothes, nursery furniture and toys is so charming, and so inexpensive withal, that it is likely that supply will fall short of demand. Not only are there long robes, a mass of exquisite embroidery as lace, to tempt the purchaser, but garments of a more practical nature—snug, little woolen coats and bonnets, boots and socks, long flannels beautifully embroidered and fleecy shawls. There are numberless frocks and undergarments of finest Manila lawn—all hand made and daintily trimmed with Irish crochet and filet lace, bunches of flowers being embroidered round the scalloped hems. Two little white satin pelisses trimmed with swansdown, with bonnets and muffs to match, will be found hard to resist, and so too, will the more servicable overalls with designs of animals in applique and a nice big pocket (that perennial joy of childhood) in front. A little bonnet made by a wounded

(Continued on Page 9)

To Parents, Educators and All Those Interested in the Welfare of Children.

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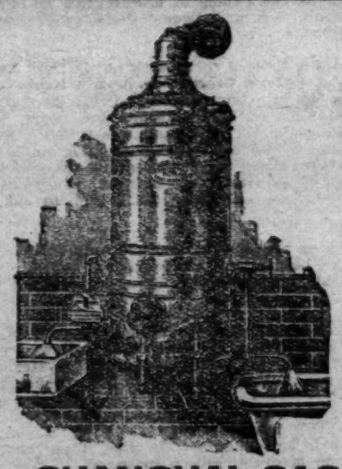

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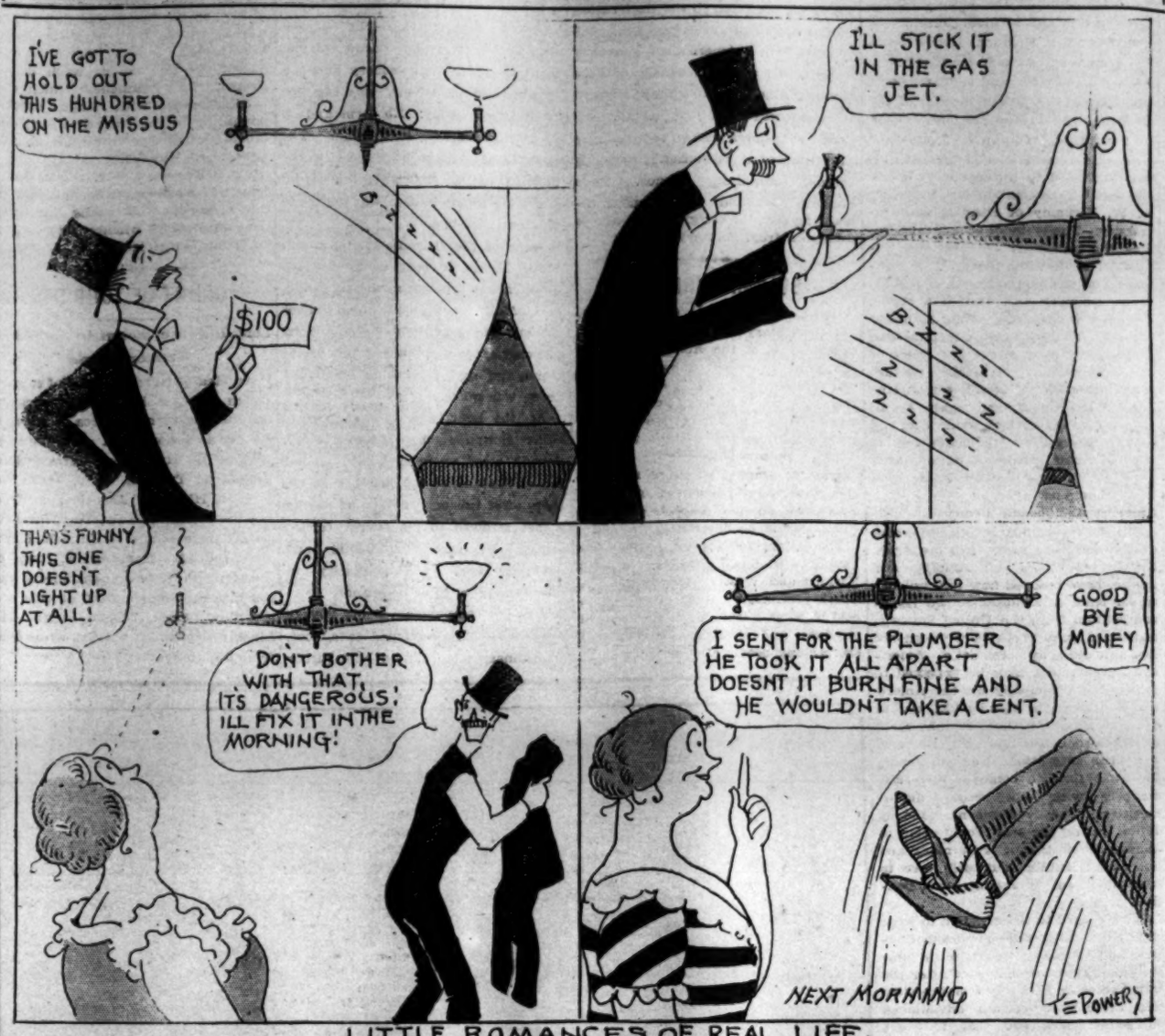
What's The Use? By T. E. Powers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I SENT FOR THE PLUMBER HE TOOK IT ALL APART DOESNT IT BURN FINE AND HE WOULDN'T TAKE A CENT.
GOOD BYE MONEY
NEXT MORNING
T.E. POWERS

LITTLE ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE.

Shanghai Events

(Continued from Page 8)

soldier—a dainty affair in white with pale blue feather trimming—will receive much attention, not only for the interest of association but also for its charm. Boys have not been forgotten and for them there are suits in linen and serge and corduroy in plenty.

All the above will be shown at No. 12, while a tent, erected in the garden, will hold the furniture. Here will be seen fascinating little "Bacon" chairs and tables, cots and baskets (a mass of muslin and ribbons) and wooden toys. These have been ingeniously thought out and will delight the heart of any child.

Of course there is to be a raffle, with a charming Doll's House, lighted by electricity, as 1st Prize; a Doll's Perambulator as 2nd; while for 3rd and 4th there are a Dressed Doll, and Doll's Bed, respectively. Sweets in great variety (all home made) and tea will be at No. 14.

All money taken will be given to the Officers' Families' Fund without any deductions whatever for expenses, which have been met by the two ladies in question—their friends having contributed many lovely garments. The proceeds will be handed to Mr. H. Phillips, acting Consul General, who is the representative of the Fund here.

Tickets, $1 each (which include entrance and tea), can be obtained from Nos. 12a and 24 Jessfield Road.

A large and representative gathering assembled at the residence of Lady de Sausmarez on Thursday last, the day of her first "at home" this winter. The fates being propitious as to weather, the guests were able to enjoy a stroll through the beautiful garden or a pleasant game of croquet on the lawn. Among those present were: Mrs. Ronald MacLeay from Peking, who is on her way home, Mr. Siffert, Judge and Mrs. Lobingier, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Phillips, Chevalier and Mdme. de Rossi, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner Turner, Mr. White-Cooper, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. Jenner Hogg, Mrs. and Miss Bremner, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Brand, and a host of others, the guests numbering several hundred.

• • •

Mr. J. Johnson has returned from Hongkong.

On the same day Mrs. and Miss Inglis arrived from Weihaiwei by the s.s. Koonshing.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell with their eldest daughter, Miss Georgie Liddell, left London on their way to China, at the end of September. They come via America, breaking their journey at New York for three weeks before crossing the Pacific. They expect to be here about the middle of November.

• • •

Mrs. George Wingrove, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burkill and Miss Coutts are due to arrive at the end of the month having left London on the 4th instant. This, with the long stay now enforced in Petrograd, will just give them time to catch the train there on the 17th.

• • •

The celebrate the opening of the winter term and to introduce three new teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Stockton of the Shanghai American School, were "at home" to the patrons of the school and a few friends on Tuesday. This institution, which was opened in 1912, has gone steadily ahead, the pupils now numbering 127, of whom 73 are boarders. There are nine resident teachers including Miss Margaret Close, Miss Lillian Thomason and Mr. Francis Gill who have just come out from home, and it is expected to increase the staff shortly by three additional members. Besides the reception given at the opening of each term, Mr. and Mrs. Stockton are "at home" to pupils and friends every 2nd and 4th Tuesday.

• • •

Mr. E. A. H. Sly (of H. B. M.'s Consular Service) and his bride had a very unpleasant experience in Weihaiwei on their drive inland to the bungalow where the honeymoon is being spent. The horse, suddenly becoming startled, shied, and both occupants of the carriage were violently thrown out and rather badly bruised. Luckily, however, no bones were broken and they were able to continue their journey without further mishap.

• • •

With the opening of the new Ball Room, the winter dancing season was inaugurated at the Astor House. This room, which is beautifully lighted, has been repainted and a very fine floor in parquetry laid down. A large number of dancers much enjoyed both the new floor and the excellent programme of music rendered by Prof. Papini's orchestra. Little tables and chairs were arranged round the room for the convenience of the non-dancers who were thus able to watch a very pretty scene in comfort. Among many attractive frocks, three may be mentioned. The first, for its charming simplicity—a little gown of tulle, frilled to the waist, with a basque effect of pale pink silk shaped like the petals of a flower—the pink and tulle again appearing on the bodice; another of white and pink with a touch of silver, the pink silk arranged to look rather like upstanding flounces; the third, a handsome gown of black and gold brocade with gold bretelles, the skirt full and opening down the front to show a cascade of gold lace from waist to hem.

These dances, which were very popular last winter, will be held every Saturday evening.

• • •

Mrs. Wakeford-Cox, with her daughter Miss Z. Wakeford-Cox, left England on the 7th (via the Cape) by the Mishima Maru and will be here about the end of November.

• • •

Mr. W. P. Massey, of Messrs. Reiss and Co., who left for Hankow and Chunking on the 6th expects to be away about 5 weeks.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hunter, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Champneys Davis and Mrs. Lavers arrived by the s.s. Fengtien on Sunday last from Weihaiwei. Miss Hunter has become a swimmer of no mean order. A few weeks before leaving she swam from Narcissus Bay to "King's" Jetty—a distance of nearly 1½ miles—arriving in execellent condition at the finish. A similar feat was also accomplished several years ago by Mrs. Bertram Giles (nee Miss Gilmour) and Mrs. N. L. Sparke.

Graphic Description

Patrick had been introduced to a new circular saw. The foreman of the sawmills performed the introduction, and after giving Pat a few necessary extra instructions he left him to his work. Patrick was really interested in the buzzing blade and his curiosity getting the better of his discretion, he soon found himself minus a finger. Despite his excitability he was something of a stoic, so he bound up his wound without seeking assistance. While he was thus engaged the foreman reappeared. To him Patrick described the accident.

"But how on earth did you manage it?" the foreman exclaimed angrily, for the prospects of damages ahead were not exactly pleasant.

Patrick shook his head.

"Sure, an' I don't know," he said. "I just touched the thing like this with my finger when—I'm blessed if there ain't another one gone!"

Some Nightmare!

Flukes—I had a fearful dream last night.

Dukes—What was it?

Flukes—I dreamed that I was a centipede and had a corn on every toe.

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ENGLAND DISCUSSING OUR WAR PROSPERITY

Trade Unionists and British Association View Us As Friendly Rivals

REFORMS ARE DEMANDED

8-Hour Day and Housing Improvement; W. D. Mahon Is a Speaker

London, September 7.—At both the Trade Union Congress in Birmingham and the British Association meetings yesterday, the industrial problems which will come after the war were topics of discussion. In one case the special position of the United States was the subject of unusual attention.

The Trade Union Congress refused to adopt a definite attitude on the question of free trade, but in other matters it committed itself to policies which, it is contended by critics, cannot be regarded as the real solutions of the many difficulties that will arise after the war. For instance, the congress voted in favor of the principle of compulsory membership in trade unions for all workers though George Roberts, M. P., described this as a revolutionary proposal, and another member thought it objectionable "after our experience with compulsory insurance." The congress further adopted or reaffirmed the principle of the eight-hour day in all trades, with a minimum adult wage of $7.50 a week, complete recognition of trade unions by the employers, and State unemployment pay for men and women.

The congress also instructed its Parliamentary Committee to prepare a manifesto showing that the speedy reconstruction of the country after the war would depend on education, the abolition of sweatshop conditions, the demolition of insanitary areas, and the abolition of all monopolies. The congress also adopted a resolution in favor of a Ministry of Labor, with power to control and organize the health of workers, housing, agriculture and food supplies, along with the national control of land and the State ownership of railways, waterways, mines and the production of munitions of war.

The private ownership of railways, shipping, and munition factories, said J. Hill, in moving this resolution, had proved a failure, and it was only when the State took charge of the 4,400 establishments that an accelerated production of munitions was obtained.

Work of Congress Criticised

It is noteworthy that, while the comments of the British press on Harry Gosling's Presidential speech indicated a pretty general acceptance of his claim that the men who were winning this war for democratic liberty must after the war obtain a betterment of labor conditions, a fuller freedom, and a larger life, most of the resolutions whereby the congress indicated its belief in how these ideals could best be realized are widely condemned as having no direct relation to the special problems which will have to be faced when peace returns.

The congress, in the words of one critic, "failed to rise to the heights its great opportunity presented to it. One reason for that may be that the delegates as a rule have only an imperfect notion of the nature of the position they and we must presently be called upon to confront; they are not to be blamed overmuch, for that power to take broad views and to detach one's mind from the issues merely of the moment, and to project one's vision on the future, is but rarely bestowed."

In this regard special attention is being directed to a paper read before the British association by Professor A. W. Kirkaldy of Birmingham University. The eminent economist foresees the possibility of serious industrial strife after the war. A committee of the association had studied that possibility and drafted a report designed to minimize, as far as might be, any friction between capital and labor. Professor Kirkaldy's view of the international industrial rupture was that when the sword was sheathed and the world once again began to get into its normal stride England and Germany would for some time be the only two European nations prepared to take any considerable part in international trade.

America and Japan Profit

"In the meantime, during the period of the war," he said, "two countries, the United States of America and Japan, have enjoyed new and unlooked-for trading advantages. So far as competition from the United States is concerned, it is probable we need not feel unnecessarily pessimistic. American development may be expected to take place principally on the American continent, in the Pacific, and in the Far East. In these regions there is ample room for both British and American enterprise. Nor will Japan, for some time to come at any rate, compete with our staple manufacturers. The development made by Japan during the war would seem to indicate, then, that it is Germany and not Great Britain that will have to bear the brunt of Japanese competition."

With regard to the question to what extent and with what prospects England and Germany would be in competition in international trade after the war, Professor Kirkaldy took the view that there were certain advantages on either side, but that if Great Britain learned the lessons which the war had taught, principally that heretofore England had not produced anything like her industrial maximum, the balance of advantage would be in her favor.

Mahon Addresses Session

Birmingham, England, September 7.—American and other foreign delegates today addressed the forty-eighth Trade Union Congress, representing nearly 2,000,000 workingmen. William D. Mahon of Detroit, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and a delegate to the congress from the American Federation of Labor, presented the American standpoint regarding the proposed labor and peace congress on the conclusion of the war. He said:

"The American labor leaders asked only for a call to be sent out to the workers of the nations. They did not say they would not participate unless both the German and their allies were present."

Delegate Simpson, a Canadian, declared that Canada had accepted the proposition, and he regretted the attitude of rejection of the workers of the mother country.

Matthew Woll of Chicago explained that the Americans as well as the other nationals were working for their own interest, as all nations must do. The congress gave an enthusiastic reception to the declaration of the American delegate that the workers in American generally sympathized with the cause of the Entente Allies, because they thought it represented right and liberty.

At the business session the congress first adopted a resolution protesting against compulsory service. Then another resolution was adopted demanding that the clergy should not be exempted from military service.

BULGAR THREATS

Athens, September 9.—The Bulgarian Military Attache told a representative of the Acropolis that if the pressure exercised by the Allies upon Greece became so intensified that "we can consider Greece's intervention as imminent we will in self-defence occupy certain towns.

"We only consider the official actions of Greece, but if the rising of the Macedonian population extends—which we do not expect—certainly things would be different."

The Bulgarians appear to be behaving with much savagery in both Eastern and Western Macedonia. A Greek postmaster was murdered in cold blood at Keranioti, in the eastern province, and comitadjis (irregulars) are sacking nearly all the villages.

SCHENK IN EXILE

Inglorious Exit Of German Spy Master

Athens, September 9.—The German flag floated low when Baron Schenk, head of the German bribery and spy organisation in Athens, was expelled from Greece today. No form and no ceremony marked his going. The spender of millions left the Piraeus like a penniless emigrant; indeed, an emigrant would have had more to bid him good-bye.

None of the German or German-allied Legations sent a member to sweeten his departure with a salute, and of all those others upon whom Schenk had poured his benefactions one only apparently had the courage to come and say farewell. The final scene was quickly played.

At the hour fixed his motor-car came alongside the Piraeus quay. Schenk stood up in it, looked around for an instant at the familiar scene, then, after raising his hat and saying a last farewell to his friend, turned away. He was very pallid, and obviously had much difficulty in maintaining a calm demeanor.

The five companions of his voyage were, with him, motioned to a boat, an ordinary dirty, dingy, blue harbor boat. They got in, and then with averted gaze the once all-powerful baron followed. He sat on the central uncushioned thwart and was quickly rowed away. My last sight of him on his way to his ship of exile was to see his boat with its human load tossed up and down in mid-harbor by the violent wash of two French Navy launches which went tearing past with huge tricolors streaming in the breeze. Thirty-four other Germans or Austrians go with Schenk to Kavalla.

From Kavalla Greek officers and 60 men will accompany Schenk and the other banished Germans in motor-cars to Drama, whence they will go to Oxilar, in Bulgaria.

COUNT OF TOURISTS

Long-Distance Motorists Tabbed At Trenton Hotels

An idea of the stead flow of tourists which the Lincoln Highway is carrying into Eastern America is furnished in a report just compiled by Horace E. Fine, New Jersey State Consul at Trenton, N. J., says the Lincoln Highway Association. During the month of July, Mr. Fine kept an accurate record of Lincoln Highway tourists stopping at one of Trenton's most prominent hotels, and his figures disclose that at this one stopping place, there were 210 Lincoln Highway travelers who spent from one to five days in the city.

Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

LUX FOR WOOLLENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND DAINTY FABRICS.

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"RED SEAL"

(A BLEND)

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"BLACK & WHITE"

BOTH ARE BUCHANAN PRODUCTS

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

My Story

WHILST on tour in the East a supper party was arranged in my honour, and there I first met Prince Ahmed Tousson. I found him an exceedingly interesting personality and highly cultured, having received a European education. From the first moment of our introduction the Prince paid me marked attention. This did not particularly please Stanley Clyde, the secretary of the Consul, whom I also met on the same evening.

The atmosphere of the East had always, from an early age, proved unusually fascinating to me, and I had read all there was to be read about the mystries of the Orient. But I did not think that I was so soon to be faced with the full reality of the life that is lived by the people of the East.

During this momentous evening an official letter was brought to the Prince, but he was so little interested in the burdens of State that he gave it no attention, and carelessly dropped it to the floor. Here it was found by Stanley Clyde, unknown to me, who learned that it was a message concerning the commencement of hostilities between the Prince's country and a neighbouring state. He at once made efforts to warn the Consul. But before the Consul could use the information, he was drugged by a treacherous servant and Clyde was captured later by spies, and imprisoned.

The Prince and I subsequently saw a great deal of each other, and when a few weeks later he proposed marriage to me I was so infatuated with the prospect of an absolutely new kind of life that I accepted him.

On the day that he had arranged for the marriage to take place the Prince sent me a purple iris, this being his favorite flower and also the pet name he bestowed on me, with a message that I should meet him at midnight at the palace. Little did I know that he had also sent a purple iris to his cousin, Princess Uarda, with the request that she also would meet him at the palace at midnight, a marriage having been arranged some time before between these two by the Prince's mother.

We were married in a dimly-lighted room with only a few members of the Prince's family and retinue present—a deeply impressive ceremony. I discovered later to my horror, that Princess Uarda, whom Prince Tousson had ordered to be locked in her room, had thrown herself from the balcony in her grief and was killed. Here she was discovered by Zohra, a Bedouin dancing girl, and my husband accused her of having killed the Princess and ordered her imprisonment. The reason for this, I afterwards learned, was, that he desired to be rid of Zohra, who was pleading with him to marry her to save her honour.

After my marriage I entered the harem, and became intimately acquainted with all the strange habits and customs of harem life. But although I had read much about this subject I was unprepared for a great deal that took place.

I revelled in the beauty and magnificence of my surroundings. Long hours were lazed away in luxurious idleness. Day followed day in tranquil ease. There were times when the brooding, mysterious silences stirred fears within me, but these moments of apprehension were but rare.

As time went on, however, this new life began to pall. I sighed for the freedom of the outer world once again. It was then that I found that a woman in a harem is practically a prisoner.

One day I made a startling discovery. I learned that Prince Tousson was the father of Zohra's child, and also that Stanley Clyde was in prison. I immediately appealed to my husband for their liberty, but he laughed my request away.

This showed the Prince in an entirely new light to me. From that moment I began to doubt whether I had done right in leaving Western civilisation behind me. After thinking it over, I decided to attempt an escape, but not before I had liberated Zohra and Clyde.

In this I was successful. After luring the Prince to the roof of the palace, I freed Zohra and Clyde, and escaped with them to the desert. But after a series of thrilling adventures I was re-captured and taken back to the harem.

Soon after this attempt Zohra's father, seeking revenge on the Prince for the dishonour of his daughter, broke into the palace and let loose a starving leopard from its cage, which found its way into the harem. I had a terribly narrow escape from death, but this incident helped me, as, in the excitement, Clyde, who had also been recaptured and imprisoned in the palace, broke from his cell, and together we escaped once more, taking with us Zohra and her father. We had the terrifying experience in the desert of fighting a sandstorm. Later we came upon the body of a dead soldier, and Clyde succeeded in delivering the despatch found on the body, although it necessitated the crossing of a wide river with bushes tied to his head to elude pursuit.

In his absence I was captured as a spy by my husband's cousin. He recognised me and endeavoured to force me to enter his harem. During the fierce struggle I had with him, he died of heart failure. I was accused of his murder and sentenced to death.

As I was about to be shot I raised my veil in a final appeal to my executioners, and was surprised to her shouts of "The Queen! The Queen!" I then learned that during my imprisonment the Prince had been proclaimed King.

I was immediately released and taken to the palace in time to see the dead body of my husband, whom, I was told, had been poisoned by Zohra, carried into the palace.

Later, Clyde turned up with a regiment of soldiers, and after a sanguinary fight succeeded in rescuing me, and I left behind me for ever the strange land which had given me so many new, thrilling and perilous experiences.

This story of "The Purple Iris" film is just a brief outline of the main incidents. The film depicts the whole of Princess Tousson's remarkable adventures in detail and on a very lavish scale of magnificence, and it is to be seen at the

VICTORIA THEARTRE

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th.

HUGHES COMES OUT AGAINST THE HYPHEN

Indorses All That Roosevelt Said In Maine and Emphasizes The Need of Unity

FOR AMERICAN RIGHTS

Makes Three Addresses and Receives a Fourteen Minute Ovation At St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., September 2.—Charles E. Hughes talked straight-out Americanism today in this hotbed of pro-German sentiment, where it has been predicted by Republican leaders that practically the entire German-American vote would be cast in the Republican column. His attitude was something of a shock to the citizens of German origin who dominated the Reception Committee and flocked about him to the practical exclusion of all others. There was much comment about the attitude Mr. Hughes assumed.

Mr. Hughes supplemented his speeches, in which he said he was not "too proud to fight" to protect the lives and property of American citizens on land and sea, by making clear his position in regard to the speech delivered on Thursday evening at Lewiston, Mo., by Theodore Roosevelt, in which the Colonel raked the hyphenates fore and aft. The candidate is with the Colonel and approves of what he said, and that was the message Mr. Hughes intended to convey in the telegram he sent from Kansas City last night, in which he congratulated Mr. Roosevelt on his speech. Mr. Hughes told The New York Times correspondent this afternoon that his telegram to Colonel Roosevelt was to be taken absolutely at its face value, and that it was despatched with a full knowledge of the words Colonel Roosevelt had uttered.

Mr. Hughes did not use the words "hyphenate" or "pro-German." but throughout his addresses he laid great emphasis on the need for national unity and patriotism, and at each mention of these topics his voice was loud and his gestures emphatic. First at Clayton, where he spoke to 3,000 persons, mostly of German extraction, and later at the Coliseum tonight, he made these statements:

No Reason to Get Into War

"We have in this country the driving force of a splendid patriotic feeling. I have observed throughout the land how eager the people are to show the intensity of their devotion to the institutions of our country. There is no lack of patriotic sentiment in the United States. I believe profoundly that all that is necessary is to give direction to the splendid spirit of the American people in safeguarding our great national concerns. I want to see peace with all, for we desire nothing but what is just.

"It is said that this Administration has kept us out of war. There was not the slightest reason why any one should get us into war. You could not get this country into war without making most inexcusable blunders. No one wants war with the United States every one is disposed to be friendly to the United States, we are disposed to be friendly to all peoples, we have no policies which should bring us into serious strife. But we have honest rights, and, so far as I am concerned, I am not too proud to fight to maintain honest rights.

"We stand for the firm maintenance of all American rights with respect to American citizens both on land and sea. We propose that the rights of American citizens shall be maintained wherever they are."

The telegram sent by Mr. Hughes to Colonel Roosevelt had come as a warning to the German-Americans. The out-spoken utterances at the meetings, delivered with undisguised vehemence, left them in a quandary. At first they were disposed not to think too harshly of Mr. Hughes because of his telegram, although there were some leaders who did not like it at all. When Mr. Hughes got through talking they were free to admit that his message to Roosevelt was important.

Disappointed in Hughes

Leaders of the Republican Party in Missouri, headed by Mayor Henry Kiel, City Committee Chairman John Schmoll, and Walter S. Dickey, nominee for United States Senator, had predicted upon the arrival of Mr. Hughes that he would get the solid vote of the citizens of German extraction, who form a large percentage of the voting population of the State. These voters, they said, were bitter against President Wilson because of his international policy, and, as Mr. Dickey expressed it, "could not be pried loose from Hughes with a battle-axe." All of them were not so sure tonight after reading the Roosevelt speech and Mr. Hughes's telegram of congratulation and after hearing the speeches of the Republican nominee. They were still sure that the vote would be cast against Wilson, but there was a certain sense of disappointment over the attitude assumed by Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Schmoll said he did not believe the telegram sent to Colonel Roosevelt woud make any difference, adding: "There are 50,000 citizens of German origin in St. Louis, and more than 60,000 in the States. They'll vote for Hughes."

Two citizens of German extraction who did not want their names used because they are not in politics except to defeat Wilson said, after hearing the Clayton address, that they were not so sure of the situation as Mr. Schmoll seemed to be. They had started thinking that way they said, as soon as they heard of the telegram to Colonel Roosevelt; they didn't like Wilson, and they didn't like any one who hitched up with Roosevelt or congratulated him for his attacks on German-Americans. Altogether they were in a bad way to find a candidate who met all their requirements.

This state of affairs left a situation hard to analyze. Some Republicans who are not of German origin said it would help Mr. Hughes in the end, and that the German-Americans could not control the politics of this State or any other. They pointed to the fact that the loudest cheering at the meeting at the Clayton Court House was heard when Mr. Hughes, by inference at least, assailed the killing of American men, women, and children by German submarines.

Democrats Encouraged

Some of the Democratic leaders, who had feared the strength of the anti-Wilson sentiment among the German-Americans here, were hopeful that the happenings of the day would help their ticket in this State at least. The Democrats here seem satisfied that they are going to carry the State, although they do not think the margin will be a very large one.

Mr. Hughes got here at 8.30 a.m. and was met by a crowd of about 1,000 at the railroad station. He refused to ride in a closed automobile which had been provided for him, per instructions given by advance agents.

"I don't want the people to think I'm an invalid," he exclaimed. He climbed into the automobile assigned to the Secret Service men. There was little cheering in the streets. Surrounded by Mayor Kiel, Schmoll, and others of German extraction, Mr. Hughes went first to the Jefferson Hotel and then to the Planters to hold a reception. Mrs. Hughes accompanied him.

A delegation of suffragists met Mr. Hughes at the Planters Hotel and demanded a speech. Among them was Mrs. Charles P. Johnson.

"Give us something to remember you by," they pleaded.

"I have not time to make a speech," replied Mr. Hughes. "You know what I said in the West. My heart is with you."

Mrs. Johnson was not satisfied with that.

"His heart may be with us, but we want his head, too," she exclaimed. An effort to get Mrs. Hughes to express her views also was made. She told the women that the role of campaigner belonged to her husband, and that she had nothing to say.

From the Planters Mr. Hughes went to a luncheon at the Missouri Athletic Club, where he made an address, and from there to Clayton, where he spoke from the Court House lawn.

Soon after his arrival here he was joined by William R. Willcox, Republican National Chairman, with whom he held a long conference.

Gets a Fourteen-Minute Ovation

At the Coliseum tonight a crowd of 10,000 persons gave Mr. Hughes a demonstration lasting fourteen minutes. It was the first ovation of the kind the nominee had faced. The scene was spectacular. Every one had been supplied with an American flag. One hundred men and women dressed in red, white, and blue marched up and down the aisles. It was much like the welcome given to President Wilson early in the year in the same hall, although the demonstration lasted longer. Despite the noisy welcome, there were about 700 empty seats in the balconies.

During the demonstration Mr. and Mrs. Hughes led in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America." Both were waving flags. Probably half of those in the crowd were counted among the 50,000 St. Louis voters of German extraction. There were demonstrations also for Mayor Kiel and Judge Lamm, Republican nominee for Governor, both of German blood.

Mr. Hughes opened his address by saying, "This sounds like election night." He spoke at length on his stand on child labor legislation and the safeguarding of women in industries. He was amazed, he said, by the claims made by the Administration and charged that the Child Labor laws, just passed, affected only a small number of children.

"We must protect the future of the race by safeguarding the youth and women," he said. "There is nothing I desire so much as the betterment of human life."

Mr. Hughes in his talk referred repeatedly to points made by President Wilson in his acceptance speech today.

"I protest," Mr. Hughes said, "against the extravagant claim that the Anti-trust Act was clarified by definition by our opponents. They folded themselves upon a vague phrase and presented that as the solution.

"From the claims of our opponents with respect to child labor legislation you would suppose they had discovered the children," said Mr. Hughes. "I am for the protection of the children—was for it before the present Administration was heard of.

Refers to His Albany Record

"I want to read to you," said the nominee, "what a Governor of a States said to a Legislature nine years ago. He said in 1907: 'I recommend to your careful consideration the important subject of child labor. Laws for the protection of children in securing for them their rights through an elementary education and in surrounding them with appropriate safeguards make an especial appeal to human sentiment, and nothing should be left undone to give them full effect.' That I said in the State of New York nine years ago."

Mr. Hughes referred to child labor legislation enacted during his term as Governor of New York.

The nominee decared that the business man had a right to know what he could and could not do.

"Here we are again met with extraordinary claims," he said. "I suppose allusion is made to the Federal Trade Commission law. I have no quarrel with the composition of the Trade Commission law, but I cannot accept the crude statement or suggestion that the Anti-trust law has been clarified by definition.

"It is said in the Federal Trade Commission Act that unfair methods of competition in commerce are hereby declared unlawful. Now what are unfair methods of competition? Naturally a man in the street would think about fraud. It is not necessary to establish a trade commission to deal with fraud. Fraud has been recognized by the common law since its institution.

"No, they are not thinking of fraud. Unfair competition has a different meaning from fraud under the law. It is a time-honored phrase. We know what it means. In a very simple way of statement, it may be said to have relation to methods by which one man's goods are palmed off as the goods of another man, through deceptive statements in advertising and the like.

"Those things are described in the law as unfair competition. Was this law passed to reach them? Of course not. Talk about clarifying the anti-trust law by definition, why there is not a business man in the country who knows what that act means or what he should do or should not do under it.

"I complain of the extravagant claims made with respect to the clarification of the law in the alleged interest of business when nothing of the sort has been done and the act expressly states that nothing of the sort was attempted. You cannot mislead the American people by claims of that description."

Mr. Hughes assailed the Administration's Mexican policy.

Wilson's Stand Toward Huerta

"We said to Huerta not simply that he would not be recognized but that he should not even be a candidate at a Mexican election. Is that the way we deal with a great and powerful state? Do we dictate who shall be candidates of great and powerful States? What is the use of talking about treating small and weak States in the way in which we treat great States when we depart from principle and get ourselves involved in serious difficulties by the departure when we attempt to control Mexican politics, instead of adopting the straight course of protecting the lives and property of American citizens?"

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SEE *The Sand Storm in the Desert.*

SEE *The Leopard Turned Loose in the Harem Baths.*

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She has played the marvellous story of her adventures for the moving pictures—and she was guarded by detectives all the while against the attempts of the Prince's agents to stop her.
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See the glamour and glitter and grief: see the scenes of love and hate: of passion and primitive punishment. See the thrilling, enthralling photo-play "The Purple Iris"
The Purple Iris

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 14, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅝=Tls. 1.34 @ 72.4=$1.85

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.15
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1895
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1—Tls.	6.48
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex. ..$	8.96
Peking Bar .....Tls.	340
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.31
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476 7/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	8-1
London	Demand	3-1 1/16
India	T.T.	229
Paris	T.T.	428½
Paris	Demand	429
New York	T.T.	78⅜
New York	Demand	78½
Hongkong	T.T.	71¼
Japan	T.T.	69⅝
Batavia	T.T.	176½

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.		3-2 5/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.		3-2 5/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.		3-2 3/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.		3-2 1/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		443½
New York ..... 4 m-s.		76⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1=Hk. Tls.		5.77
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs		4.82
„ „ 1=Marks		†3.95
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.		1.21
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen		1.62
„ „ 1=Rupees		2.60
„ „ 1=Rouble		2.56
„ „ 1=Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 14, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Gas 6% debs. Tls. 91.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50 Oct.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 110.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.00
Amherst Tls. 1.50
Consolidated Tls. 4.00 October
Yangtsze Ins. $255.00
L. K. Mow Cotton Tls. 77.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 14, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Shanghai Cottons Tls. 106.00 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 110.00 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 108.50 Oct.
Pahangs Tls. 1.85 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 15.50 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 15.75 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.15 cash
Orientals Tls. 44.00 October

Direct

Kapalas Tls. 1.15 cash

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Attention during the week has chiefly centered upon Industrial stocks. Rubber transactions having been rather quieter. Cottons continue in very firm demand at considerable higher rates than at the close of last week. There are buyers of Ewos at Tls. 150½, Internationals at Tls. 78½, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5½, Kung Yiks at Tls. 14½, Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 70, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 102½ and Orientals at Tls. 41½. New Engineerings have advanced to Tls. 13¼. Shanghai Docks continue firm but quieter at Tls. 86. Shanghai Lands and Anglo-French Lands are slightly easier than at the close of last week. Kaipings are enquired for at Tls. 10. There are buyers of all Insurance stocks. Langkats are quiet at Tls. 25.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 6th inst.

White Silk.—With a little more general demand the market has firmed up at Tls. 5 advance.

Tsatlees.—Gold Kiling Tls. 577½.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mass 1, Tls. 650/52½.

Tsatlee New Style.—Gold and Silver Peacock Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 735 av. Black Lion, 1, 2, Tls. 720 av. Three Arrow, 1, 2 Tls. 720 av. Gold Buffalo, Ex. 1, Tls. 715 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—The market is quiet but firm at the advance. Spinning, Girl, 1, 2, Tls. 365 av. Boy and Umbrella, 1, Tls. 335. Black Leopard 1, Tls. 335.

Export from Shanghai
Season 1916-1917
Export Figures
All bales are picul bales.

White Silk, to Europe, etc., in 30 catty			
To America in picul bales	bales	bales	Total bales
From 1st June to date,	7,779	6,108	13,887
Against corresponding period	1915-1916 10,548	6,139	16,687
	*1914-1915 4,811	6,387	11,228

1916, 1917 piculs.

Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk.....	5,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk.....	6,500
Settlements for America, White Silk..	4,000
	15,500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk.....	1,000
Yellow Silk	1,000
Visible Supply for season to date ..	17,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 13.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 5¾d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 5¾d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: Very Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, October 12:

Spot: 2s. 5¾d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 6d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

Pays Dividend of $3 for Half-Year Ended June 30

We are informed by the International Banking Corporation that they have received a cable from their head office, New York, to the effect that a dividend has been declared of $3.00 per share, payable November 1, for the half-year ended June 30, 1916.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
N FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital		$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—		
Sterling	£1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver		18,000,000
		$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors		$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000 000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.		$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits		3,628,688.77
U.S.		$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—	
Guilds. 55,000,000	(about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—	
Guilds. 9,925,431	(about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,857,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 10, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Sauli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-90
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-18
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	„ per lb.	46-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-18
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-6
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	20-25
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	9.50
Stove Coal	„ Tls.	16.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

N. China Insurance Co.

Following is the report of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., for the year ended June 30:—

1915.—The Balance at Credit of this Account is Taels 730,734.10 and, after deducting an interim dividend of 12½ per cent aggregating Taels 43,715.83 paid on May 1 last, transferring £35,000 aggregating Taels 169,312.17 to War Tax Suspense Account, writing £10,549.90 aggregating Taels 71,446.01 off Sterling Securities, and transferring Taels 60,000 to Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account, there remains a sum of Taels 386,260.09 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

A Final Dividend of 15 per cent on the Paid-up Capital, making 27½ per cent for the year.

A Bonus of 15 per cent upon Contributory Marine Premium.

£10,000 transferred to Sterling Reserve, bringing this Fund up to £190,000.

Taels 20,000 written off Premises.

And the Balance to be transferred to Underwriting Reserve Account, closing the Account for 1915.

1916.—The Balance at credit of Working Account to June 30 amounts to Taels 671,136.22.

Investments.—In the case of London Sterling Securities the market prices on July 7, 1916, were taken as the basis of valuation. The Company's other Securities in the aggregate stand in the books at the prices ruling on June 30, 1916.

Directors.—It is with great regret that the Directors have to record the death of Mr. Jas. N. Jameson who was associated with the direction of the Company's affairs since 1900. Mr. Wm. P. Lambe accepted the invitation to fill the vacancy. In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association the Directors all retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Audit.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. R. Wingrove and F. N. Matthews, who again tender their services to the Shareholders.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, October 13.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

Consols 2½ % for account..	£ 57¾
Cheques on London at Paris.	Frs. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York	$ 4.76¼
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 7/16d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of Discount..	5⅝ %
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F...	15.55d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	7.30d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot	10.11d.
Plantation Rubber October	2s. 5¼d. paid.
Indian Tea	8⅜d.
Ceylon Tea	8⅝d.

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, October 13:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	122	15	0
American Electrolytic Copper f. o. b.	143	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton..	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver Second hand..	17	15	0
Tinplates i. c. w. per case.	31s.	Nom.	
Muntz Metal London or Liverpool		15¾	
Standard Tin (Cash)	180	15	0
Standard Tin (3 months).	181	5	0
Spelter (ordy. Soft) f. o. b.	53	15	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge	20	5	0

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 13 was 109 tons."

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, October 6:—Messrs. Moxon and Talyor report as follows:—

A busy week has to be recorded, a great many transactions having been effected in our local market. The Canton position has much improved, and peace appears to have been secured, at any rate for the time being, in the two Kwong. Local Chinese are now more hopeful than they have been for some time past regarding trade prospects.

In the North Shanghai reports a slight improvement in the Rubber share market, and Cottons show a tendency to rise, with an advance in some cases.

Rubber is quoted 2/4¼ per lb.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks under wide spread buying orders advanced locally during the week to $780, at which price a fair business was done but at the close the market is easier with sellers at $775.

Marine Insurances.—Unions could be placed at $925. North Chinas at Tls. 155 and Cantons at $400 are wanted. Yangtszes are nominal at $260.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in request at $154 and Hongkong Fires at $386.

Shipping.—Douglases show no improvement, but remain very flat and neglected at $123 ex the recent dividend. Preferred Indos are in demand at $46 with no business to report, whilst Deferred Indos have weakened somewhat to a selling rate of $132½ for cash and $133 for October. Transactions have been effected at $135 and $134½ for November. Star Ferries are still firm at $38 but a few shares have been negotiated at this price. Steamboats could be placed at $22¼.

Refineries—China Sugars have been an erratic market. Early in the week this stock rose to $116 buyers for October, possibly due to "shorts" covering. Since then the market has eased off, with no buyers over $113 for cash, at which price a few sales have been effected with buyers offering $113½ for October settlement. Malabons are quoted $36½ buyers with sellers at $37

Oils and Mining.—There is a small local demand for Langkats at Tls. 25. Raubs remain without business at $2¾. Urals at 34/- and Tronohs at 30/- are unchanged. For Shells there has been considerable enquiry at improving rates, the market closing with buyers at 112/6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have eased off somewhat, and at the close are sellers at $83½. Hongkong Docks have ruled quiet. After sales at $130 for cash buyers dropped their rate to $129, but sellers are unwilling to part at this low figure. For forward shares there is more enquiry. $133 being offered for November, and $134½ for December. Shanghai Docks after a considerable business between Tls. 88 and Tls. 86 have relapsed to a buying quotation of Tls. 85 in Shanghai.

Lands, Hotels and Building.—Centrals are wanted at $101. Hongkong Hotels at $115 remain without business. Hongkong Lands are in demand at $101 but West Points are on offer at $88.

Cotton Mills.—The latest Shanghai quotations give the following:—Ewos Tls. 147½, Kung Yiks, Tls. 14.35, Shanghai Cotton Tls. 98. Yangtszepoos. Tls. 55.40, all buyers market firm.

Electric Companies.—Electrics have improved to a buying quotation of $54½, at which rate a few shares have changed hands and more are wanted. China Lights at $4¾ have been sold, and are wanted. Hongkong Trams are somewhat easier with sellers prevailing at $7.30.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the Traffic receipts for the week ending September 30, 1916:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 39 week
This year	$14,273	$569,480
Last year	10,507	429,050
Increase	3,766	140,430
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are still in demand at $8¼ whilst China Providents have been the medium of a very considerable business at $9.25, at which rate the market closes steady. Peak Trams are wanted at $9.60 for the old and 85 cents for the new with no business reported. Wm. Powells are still on offer at $6.90. Waterboats are nominal at $17. Cements have declined to $10.25 for cash, at which price a fair business has been done with equivalent rates forward. The negotiations referred to in our last circular are likely to prove protracted. Ices at 160 are without business. Humphreys Estates have been the medium of a fair business at $6.85, the market closing steady at this rate. Ropes have improved to a buying quotation of $34½, at which a small business has been done but buyers remain unsatisfied. Daily Farms have still sellers at $40.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Magellan for Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. M. Chaumont. For Kobe:—Mr. A. M. Morducovitch, Mr. O. R. Linnestad, Miss Graham, Dr. M. Pantin, Mr. Lin, Mr. Ryokhoto, Mr. Cha Houng.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2.30 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

13.—Fine weather, rather cold in the morning, and relatively warm afternoon. The cyclonic centers of the Eastern Sea and of the Bashee Channel move away to the Eastward. A new depression is shown in Liaotung. Anticyclone prevailing in Central China.

14.—Very fine calm weather. Intense fog between 5 and 6 a.m. Barometer reading above the average.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, October 14, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	765 63	766 25
" " Inches.....	30.14	30.17
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	†2·9	†0·93
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	†0.87	†0.44
Wind { Direction	N	N
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	8	4
Wind { Miles	5.0	2.5
Temperature { Cen	14°0	19°4
Temperature { Fahr	57.2	67 0
Humidity: co	100	90
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	6
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

YALE

DOOR-LOCKS

NIGHT-LATCHES

PADLOCKS

Permanent Exhibition

of

Yale and Towne World-renowned Products

at

Mustard & Co's. Sales-Rooms

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Wholesale Distributors

RESTAURANT R. N.

14 Astor Road

THE Place in Town

BEST Meals Music Beer and Wines

PRIVATE DINING ROOM

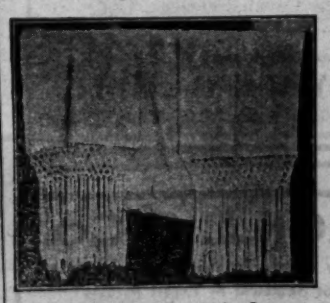
Open till 1 a.m.

Tel. 784

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

TEN POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE MARCO POLO SCARF

1. It is Genuine.
2. Its Artistic Beauty.
3. Its Purity of Material.
4. It is Unique.
5. Its Material is Crepe de Chine.
6. Its Process of Manufacture is more than 1,000 years old.
7. The Appreciation it receives is your Reward.
8. The Satisfaction it gives is its Recommendation.
9. Its Superiority admits it to any Society.
10. Its Price is in reach of All.

Price Prepaid: $4.25
Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER and COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For October 15th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

DOLLY BUNCH
Introducing New and Popular Songs

"DESPISED"
Drama in Two Parts by Daniel Riche

"THE SORORITY SISTERS"
Criterion Film Comedy In Two Parts

PATHE'S FRENCH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest.
THE MARINES. YSER HEROES

"A RUNAWAY HORSE"
An amusing comedy

"A QUIET GAME"
One reel comedy, full of laughs.

Tonight Tonight
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

The 22nd and 23rd Final EPISODES of the
"Million Dollar Mystery"
and the following comedies
PARIS CARNIVAL
THE CLUB MAN
MERRY MOVING MAN
CUPID BACKS A WINNER

OLYMPIC THEATRE
NEW PROGRAMME
for
Oct. 15th & 16th
SHOWING
The 4th, 5th and 6th
EPISODES
OF THE
"Million Dollar Mystery"
AND
Other New Pictures

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for October 16, 17, 18 & 19.

DOLLY BUNCH
Introducing New and Popular Songs

"THE RED CIRCLE"
A wonderful Pathe Serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity.
14 Episodes of 2 Reels each.
Tomorrow night, showing 9th & 10th Episodes, entitled:
"Dodging the Law" and "Excess Baggage"
Four Reels

PATHE'S FRENCH WAR GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest:
THE NEW SERVIAN ARMY.

"HAVE YOU SEEN MY GIRL?"
A film of humour from beginning to end.

"FRANK'S NIGHTMARE"
A splendid Comedy.

LYCEUM THEATRE
The Theatrical Event of the year!
THE
Howitt Phillips Repertory Co.,
In the Latest London Successes

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th
The most successful Comedy of recent years
PEG O' MY HEART

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17th
Somerset Maughan's great Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th
The latest Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre
QUINNEY'S

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th
W. J. Locke's delightful Comedy
THE MORALS OF MARCUS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th
Charles Hawtrey's Vaudeville Theatre success, a farcical Comedy in 3 Acts
DEAR OLD CHARLIE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st
Martin Harvey's great Adelphi Theatre Costume Play
THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS

Time and prices as usual
PLANS AND BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

TOWA CINEMA
THEATRE
Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 16th, 17th and 18th Oct.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
First and Second Series.
4 Reels

"THE STRANGLER'S CORD"
and
"THE DISAPPEARING NECKLACE"
Two Series of this Famous Film will be shown with each change of programme.

"WINNING A HUSBAND"
Very Amusing Comic.

"STOUT HEART AND WEAK KNEES"
Highly Interesting Keystone.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the report of the Directors and accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 13th to Friday, the 20th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th October, 1916.
11277

New French War Loan

THE
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."
Details on application.
11314

Mesdames Pronay and Leifman
17 Nanking Road

Beg to announce that they have reopened their tailoring and millinery establishment for ladies.

On October 1, new evening and other dresses will be received from Paris.

A call is solicited.
11034 S. E. O. D.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "Fengyang Maru" General Average.

Consignees are hereby notified that a survey of cargo ex the above vessel will be held at 9 a.m. on Tuesday next, 17th October, at the Old Ningpo Wharf, when the Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.
Shanghai, 13th October, 1916.
11338

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW
杭州西湖新新旅館
NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine and there are no mosquitoes. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 15	..	New York via Panama	Pleiades	Am.	Dollar & Co.
" 16	1 00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	2.30	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Hawaii maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 24	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	P.M.	Tacoma etc	Ide maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 25	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 26	P.M.	Boston & New York via Panama	Newby Hall	Br.	S. Tomes & Co
Nov 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 5	noon	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 15	1.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 15	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	A. M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Br.	P. & O
" 17	2.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 17	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	5.00*	K. be & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 21	A. M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	A. M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	P. M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 16	4.00	London via Hongkong etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	11.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 18	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machaon	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	..	Bombay via Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 27		London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	11.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	A.M.	Marseilles, London vi Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	..	Marseilles, London etc,	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 27	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 29	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 8	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 15	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	A.M.	Foochow	Hsean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	A.M.	Amoy	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	3.00	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
" 21	5.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 15	D.L.	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	noon	Tsingtao and Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 15	A.M.	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 15	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	noon	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	noon	Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 15	D.L.	Chinkiang	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	noon	Haichow, Yochow	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	noon	Newchwang	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	2.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 17	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 18	1.30	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 20	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 20	D.L.	Haichow, Ichang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	D.L.	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.M.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 19	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 14	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 14	Tsingtao	Esang	827	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Oct 14	Hankow	Kien	729	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 14	Hongkong	Magellan	2962	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
Oct 14	Hongkong	Pyrrhus	4819	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 14	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 14	Japan	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.	
Oct 14	Japan	Omi maru	2092	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Oct 14		Unda	879		A. P. Co.	
Oct 14	Swatow	Hangchow	909	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 14		Singan	1049	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 14	Japan	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct 14	Swatow	Szechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 14	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 14	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	
Oct 14	Japan	Kaga maru	808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct 14	Japan	Kaiyo maru	957	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Oct 14	Hankow	Kiangwah	1232	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 14		Wingsang		Br.	J. M. & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 14	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 14	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 14	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	Japan	Chikuzen maru	449	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	Kobe	Kirin maru	2736	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Klangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 16th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisines is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, the 17th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extr spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia M. will leave on Tuesday, November 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsin chang, Capt. Wm. Memro, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Kungping, Capt. J. B. Howel, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore with the London mail of September 7, left Hongkong on Thursday, and is expected to arrive here this afternoon.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Magellan will leave the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf at 1 a.m. today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday afternoon.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services', s.s. Empress of Asia sailed from Yokohama at 11 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant, and is expected to arrive at Vancouver, B. C. on the 21st instant.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Fushimi Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today about 1 p.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty at 2.30 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for London on Monday, October 16.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sagittarius (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai yesterday.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Magellan from Marseilles:—Mr. Jean Vaterlans, Mr. P. Fayolle, Mrs. Boissezon and child, Mr. S. Honitte, Mr. A. Gandon, Mr. P. Achotegni, Miss Fermoz, Mr. Seblane, Mr. G. Borinais. From Colombo:—Mr. Krishima Chandra, Mr. Behari Sal, Mr. Assam Aly Rajabail, Mr. Far Monarmed, Mr. D. M. Mistry, Mr. J. P. Udwadia, Mr. Fan Ming-ksianz. From Singapore:—Mr. Samuonovistch, Mr. Sachs, Mr. Kunoki, Mr. Beerneart, Mr. Kuroda, Mr. Kawashima, Mr. K. C. Ramsolen. From Hongkong:—Mr. Aymard, Mrs. Catcan, Mrs. Massan, Mr. Zee Hing-wong, Mr. Scarders, Mr. Boissezen, Mr. Harth Olsen, Mr. Mannheimer, Mr. Bettinger, Mr. Oscar Klass. From Haiphong:—Mr. and Mrs. Robin, Miss Radcliffe, Mr. Blann, Mr. David, Mr. Etiermey. From Saigon:—Miss Schwartzblat.

Per C.N. s.s. Hangchow from Amoy:—Mr. Mitchell.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Ningpo:—Mr. H. V. Barnard, Mr. H. M. Gorton, and Mr. A. Lourport.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Mr. E. F. Shanstroms, Mrs. N. Shanstroms, Mr. J. Joseph, Mr. C. A. Leonard, Mr. H. A. Arthur, Mr. D. F. Torrence, Mr. R. Norman, Mr. W. Mohrman, Miss M. Wilkins, Mr. A. Parterson, Mr. W. Robertson, Mr. W. Spark, Mr. J. Ramsay, Capt. and Mrs. Beechanan, Mr. W. N. Scott, Mr. R. W. Wells.

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara from Yokohama:—Mr. C. W. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Roque, Miss Cholmondeley, Miss F. B. Cholmondeley, Miss Rice, Miss Nettle, Miss Myers, Mr. S. B. Neill, Mrs. and Miss Neill. From Kobe:—Mr. C. M. H. Roell, Mrs. Youngling and child and infant, Mr. M. Satow, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Rev. G. A. Clayton, Messrs. Dohlsoff, Kuloff, and Schrock.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	3769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Oct 13	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1147	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 13	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Oct 13	Antung	Chekiang	313	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 5	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	YPDW
Oct 13	Japan	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Oct 7	Nagasaki	Genzan maru	1140	Jap	M. B. K.	9 p
Oct 3	Seattle	Henrik Ibsen	2990	Nor.	Forbes Co.	Int. D.
Oct 11	Chefoo	Hsinkong	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	TKDLW
Oct 12	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct 12	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 13	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	
Oct 13	Dairy	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2311	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Oct 9	Hongkong	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Oct 10	Japan	Katsuura maru	1028	Jap.	M. B. Co.	HYPW
Oct 13	Hankow	Kiangkwan	450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Oct 13	Hongkong	Linan	1382	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1681	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 12	Japan	Nichiren maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.	CNWP
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Oct 12		Pleiades		Am.	R. Dollar Co	
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 6	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N.-T. Co.	8 p
Oct 12	Hongkong	Shaohsing	1307	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
Oct 11		Shinon	1104	Br.	Moller & Co.	
Oct 13	Newchwang	Toonan	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 9	Hongkong	Utrecht	1074	Dut.	A. P. Co.	APCLW
Oct 8	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNWW
Oct 11	Hongkong	Yingchow	216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 13	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
O W S B	Oct. 13	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.				Powers
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	30	562	Day
O W S B	Oct. 13	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

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Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

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16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.. 4 Nov. — EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..30 Dec. 1917
MONTEAGLE.... ....11 Nov. — EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov. — MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec. — EMPRESS OF ASIA ....17 "

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

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Tel. No. 1668.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 19
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 9

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 26
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*
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14,000 tons each

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THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

	Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador"	—	Oct. 17
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 21	Dec. 7
S.S. "Colombia"	—	—

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
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NOV. 3. JAN. 12

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Amusements

The Lyceum

The Howitt Phillips Repertory Company offer a week of plays for the coming week including "Peg O' My Heart," "The Morals of Marcus" and "The Breed of the Treshams." Other delightful comedies and standard dramas will be played during the week. The Howitt Phillips Company is one of the strongest touring the East and has been playing to wonderful audiences throughout the tour.

The Apollo

"Despised" and "The Sorority Sisters," two feature films, will be shown for the last time tonight at the Apollo in addition to other films on the program. On the new bill beginning tomorrow night will be shown the ninth and tenth episodes of "The Red Circle." Pathe's War Gazette depicting scenes with the Servian Army in the field and two comedies also will be shown. Miss Dolly Bunch has several new and popular songs for the week.

The Victoria

The final episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown tonight at the Victoria. The following comedies also will be shown, "Paris Carnival," "The Club Man," "The Merry Moving Man" and "Cupid Backs a Winner."

"The Purple Iris," a sensational photoplay of harem life, in twelve parts, will commence tomorrow night. The screen drama is built about the flight of a Princess from a harem with all the imaginable attending episodes, including gorgeous palace scenes, a sandstorm in the desert and wild animals turned into the harem baths. Besides being a wonderful mystery the film shows wonderful scenes taken under many difficulties and at great expeditures.

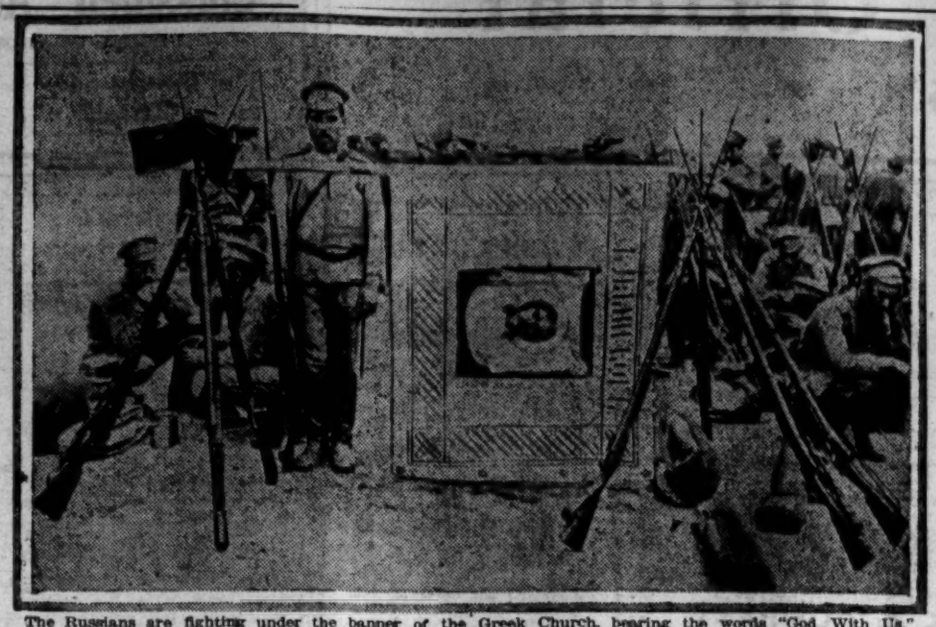
The Olympic

The fourth, fifth and sixth episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" and other good feature and comedy films will be shown tonight and tomorrow night at the Olympic.

Towa Cinema

The Towa Cinema is showing the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth episodes of "The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel" beginning tomorrow night. Four reels of "The Strangler's Cord" and "The Disappearing Necklace" also will be shown.

Russians Carry Church Banner Into Battle



The Russians are fighting under the banner of the Greek Church, bearing the words "God With Us." The photograph shows a battle banner supported by stacked rifles and guarded by a sentry. These banners are carried by all Russian armies.

Woman's Club Meeting

Miss Jessie Ackerman, American newspaper writer and lecturer and the only woman Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, has won her way into the minds and hearts of club women of Shanghai during her brief stay here. A demand for more of her talks has been met by the American Woman's Club with arrangements for an Ackerman afternoon on Tuesday. Miss Ackerman will lecture on "Up-to-Date Movements throughout the World."

Owing to the many requests for invitations from persons outside of the club, arrangements were made to hold the meeting and lecture in the Martyr's Memorial Hall of the Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, where there is sufficient seating space to accommodate all who are interested as a general invitation to non-members has been given by the Woman's Club. Men are especially invited.

During her travels, including seven circuits of the globe and scores of trips out of the beaten path, Miss Ackerman has been a close observer and has taken a keen interest in social and industrial conditions about her. Her writings on these subjects are widely read and her lecture should be an interesting one.

JAPAN MAKING ITS OWN AUTOMOBILES

Home Manufactured Cars Reported To Be Of Good Construction and Low Price

Increased manufacture of motor cars in Japan is indicated by the import figures for 1915 compared with those for 1914, as reported by the Japan Daily Mail.

The total from foreign sources in 1915 was twenty-six cars, valued at $30,595, while in the preceding year the imports were seventy-nine cars, valued at $106,420. The newspaper says the native cars are now well made and are produced at low prices, thus affecting the imports of higher priced foreign cars.

The sources of the car imported in 1915 were: Great Britain, four machines, valued at $8,721; United States, ten, valued at $15,798; other countries twelve, valued at $6,076.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—October 15—17th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Holy Communion (Sung) Introit "Give ear unto my prayer" Arcadelt. Martin Shaw. Hymns 215, 533, 208. Preacher—The Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Ebdon in C. Hymns 188, 214, 18. National Anthem. Preacher—The Rev. A. J. S. Stearn.

October 18—Wednesday, St. Luke, Evangelist. 7 and 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 8.30 a.m. Matins; 6 p.m. Intercession.

Union Church.—Sunday October 15. 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. Joshua Vale, Chant 64, Anthem "I will lift up mine eyes," (Clarke-Whitfield). Hymns 513, 336, 322. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. J. A. Heal, Chant 67, Anthem "The radiant morn" (Woodward), Hymns 15, 435 Part 1, 550.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). —The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. E. A. Brownlee, B.A. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. E. A. Brownlee, B.A.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Doctrine of Atonement," Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

St. Andrew's Church.—17th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Matins. Hymns 7, 169, 228, 264. Preacher—The Chaplain. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evening. Hymns 17, 261, 537, 595. Preacher, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday Masses, at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10. Benediction at 4 p.m. Week days, masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

COAL $50 A TON IN ITALY

High Price Due to Lack of Steamers From England and America

Rome, Sept. 10.—The price of coal has already reached $50 (Gold) a ton, which is $10 more than last year, notwithstanding the Anglo-Italian agreement made with a view toward lowering its price. Many people here see a good opportunity for America to increase her coal exportation to Italy, which last year was about 250,000 tons, against 750,000 tons received here from England. The greatest difficulty is the lack of transportation. England did all possible to help the situation, providing more than half the steamers necessary, also giving Italy almost one-third of the German steamers requisitioned by Portugal and turned over to England for repairs.

The Japanese declare that under normal conditions they expect to sell coal in European markets at $4 a ton. The high price of coal, and consequently of gas, is proving under certain aspects a blessing in disguise, as Italians everywhere are hurriedly developing their abundant hydraulic power, producing electricity, which substitutes for steam power and heat.

LATEST LEGER BETTING

1000/350	Black Diamond.	(*t. & o.)
1000/250	Winsome Dahlia	(t. & o.)
1000/200	Banfield	(t. & o.)
1000/100	Candlelight	(o.)
1000/100	Sentry	(t. & o.)
1000/100	Hazelnut	(o.)
1000/75	Nirvana	(o.)
1000/50	Paragon	(o.)

* Taken and offered.

LAWN BOWLS

The final game of the Lawn Bowls Club Handicap Competition Cup which was won outright and presented by Mr. A. D. Bell, was played on the Club's green on Friday afternoon, A. Taylor beating W. N. C. Allen by 23 to 12 points.

"KOFA" DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid

½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80

Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

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Business and Official Notices

Notice of Removal

I have this day removed my office from No. 8 Peking Road to No. 7 and 8 FRENCH BUND, behind Messrs. Melchers & Co.'s offices.

R. W. HEIDORN, BROKER.

NOTICE

We have this day established ourselves as Auctioneers and opened an auction room at No. 7 and 8 FRENCH BUND, behind the offices of Messrs. Melchers & Co.

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Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

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11343 O 18

TO LET, in Western district, furnished or unfurnished rooms or flat, with kitchen attached. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
11331 O 15

TO LET, with board, furnished attic room, bathroom attached. German family. Central district. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.
11303 O 17

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, 6-roomed house in Western district, 1st November or earlier. Rent Tls. 125.00. R. W. Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and Brokers, 7 and 8 French Bund.
11344 O 15

TO LET, 66 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
11337 O 19

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11188

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WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
11176 O 31

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1113	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1945	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	640	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1960
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1322	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	349	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1814	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B. S.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. . .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1416	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.		530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.		638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	
630	1220	2000	d. Yenchowfu a.		810	1410	2100	d. Lincheng a.	
528	1126	1858	a. Tsochuang d.		702	1302	1952	a. Tsochuang d.	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

3⁰⁰ — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.4.
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.46	5.42	7.1.
Hangchow arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.27
Hangchow dep	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Hsu dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.00	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	5.40	22.00	17.15
Nanziang..			8.46	9.43	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.24		10.52	12.03	14.60	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.33		2.08	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.20	14.51	16.32	20.45		3.09	
dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.42	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.39	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.06	9.52	13.50	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.26	16.26	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.55	13.40	16.34	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.30	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.50			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	12.56	15.42	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.23	13.46	15.50	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.06	16.55	19.28			5.11	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nanziang..	10.08	15.07	17.19	18.26	—		5.40	6.32	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH..arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.46	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.13	15.41	17.36	19.12	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14.36	16.06	18.00	19.36	21.06

Business and Official Notices

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11342

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:
87.50% and
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:
15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN
and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

FRESH BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, always pure and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

The next best. Meadow Brand is second only to Daisy and is excellent quality.

To be obtained of all Retailers

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 346. 5 Peking Road.

— BILL SMITH —

Bill Smith in the "noodles," went out on a limb,

With an avowed intention the whole bunch to trim.

But he called for a bracer of "Upper Crust" Rye,

Which put the bunch hep and they scrambled his pie.

"UPPER CRUST" IS WELL KNOWN AS A BRACER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

TOMORROW

is our opening day
28 NANKING ROAD

Stationery
Literature
Children's Books
Games
Leather Goods

8.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

Edward Evans & Sons, Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The
S. S. "EMPRESS of RUSSIA"
will be despatched from
SHANGHAI
(Woosung)
on or about
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th
for
HONGKONG
via
MANILA.
Further particulars on application to
C. P. O. S., LTD.
Corner
Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds.
Telephone 1668

11249

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to announce that he has removed to 19 Nanking Road.

Dr. O. D. RASMUSSEN
Optometrist and Optician

11106

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY.

A French Public Savings Company.

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai.

The NEXT DRAWING of the INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY, the 16th Inst., at 3 p.m.

Approximately 2,200 BONDS will participate.

NEW BONDHOLDERS can be included in this drawing by paying the FIRST SUBSCRIPTION BEFORE NOON on Monday.

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES
Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender
Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

THOS. COOK & SON

(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government).
Tickets issued and Sleepers reserved on all
Chinese Government and other Railway Lines.

PEKING AND BACK
Special Return Tickets—Available 14 Days $88.30 (Including Sleepers.)
Particulars of timings and fares to other points quoted on application.
Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOOCHOW ROAD.
Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year

C. KLARE
1109 Broadway.

Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.

11318

WHETHER you desire to furnish your home with tastefully designed Period Furniture, or if the Arts and Crafts still appeals to you more strongly you should not forget that

V. K. SHEN AND SON

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATING CONTRACTORS

who already have had twenty-two years' practical experience, will be sure to satisfy in every respect, including the matter of prices, which are low in consideration of Quality. Ring up 1710, or simply drop a postcard, for their Well-Trained Experts. The location of their saleroom is at 109 Hankow Road.

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES
SEE OUR STOCK —— SEND FOR PRICE LIST
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED
Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Ladies' Hats
from **$2.90**

Sport Hats
from **$1.75**

Stylish Hand Bags
from **$1.00** each

Real Leather from **$1.75**

Net and Tulle Curtains
Fancy Edged
35, 42, 57 and 60 cts. per yd.
at
CANTOROVITCH'S
Great October Sale
103 Broadway.

Notice of Removal

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has removed his office to 8 Peking Road, ground floor.

A. QUOIKA,
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1916.

LOST

Compradore and godown receipt No. 13670, issued by the Compradore of the B. A. T. Co., for 1 case of "Pride of China", in favour of Tai Sin and Sam Joe, has been lost. All parties concerned have been notified to this effect.

TAI SIN AND SAM JOE.

11357

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that we continue business as usual at

129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

H. G. HILL & Co.
Drapers and Outfitters
Wholesale and Retail

Shanghai Rowing Club

AUTUMN REGATTA
Saturday and Sunday
28th and 29th Oct., 1916

HOUSEBOAT MOORINGS

MEMBERS and Visitors requiring Houseboat Berths at the Regatta are requested to make early application to the undersigned.

Stations will be allotted in the order in which applications are received.

By order of the Committee,
N. C. BRODIE,
Honorary Secretary.

11327

DRINK SPARKLIS
Pure Aerated Waters

MANUFACTURED BY
The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.
FACTORY:—
No. 76 North Szechuen Rd.
Prices and Order Books on application
The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers.
Phone No. 3255. Office: No. 73 Range Rd.

10407

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, at 7 Carter Road, well-furnished rooms, with or without board. Telephone, garden and verandah; very comfortable. Also flat, with moderate charges.

11358

TO LET, housekeeping flat, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone, verandah. 3a Siccawei Road. Terms reasonable.

11351 O 18

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two superior furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, large verandah and bathrooms attached; also one back-room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

11340

TO LET, with excellent board and attendance, a well-furnished room, with bathroom attached. Suitable for one or two. Good central location, 'phone and elevator. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

11306

TO LET, two single attic bedrooms, with first-class board and attendance, 'phone and lift; terms $70 each. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.

11306

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST or stolen, small red Chow dog, in or near Avenue Joffre. Reward, if necessary, on returning to H. E. Arnhold.

11345 O 17

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

11389 O 15

SITUATION VACANT

TYPIST and stenographer wanted. Must be competent. Reply, stating experience and salary desired, to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.

11359 O 15

WANTED, experienced lady steno-typist. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

11333 O 15

APARTMENTS WANTED

BRITISHER requires furnished bed-sitting-room, with bathroom, full board, in private family. Apply, stating terms, to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

11349 O 15

ENGLISH couple require small furnished flat, early in November. Full board. Particulars (including terms), to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

11353 O 15

WANTED, furnished bedroom, with bathroom attached, in quiet neighbourhood. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

11365

WANTED by German gentleman one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Central district. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

11341 O 17

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

11178

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, six black Langshan pullets and two cockerels, one Minorca and one white Leghorn, or will interchange with white Leghorn cockerels. Must be strong thoroughbred birds. Reply, stating price, to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

11339 O 17

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.

11285

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

FOR SALE, one 'Cello, in excellent condition and beautiful tone, together with cover, bow and new set of silver strings. Owner leaving Shanghai shortly. Can be inspected at any time on application to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

11332 O 13 15

FOR SALE, a complete bed and bathroom set, in first-class condition. The furniture all teak; bed, carpet, curtains all to match, enamelled bath. May be seen at our auction room, No. 7 and 8 French Bund, behind Messrs. Melchers & Co.'s offices. R. W. Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and Brokers, 7 and 8 French Bund.

11344 O 15

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11307 T. F.

FOR SALE, Police-dogs; Airedale terriers with first-class pedigree, 2 and 3 years old. Price Tls. 70 and 80. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.

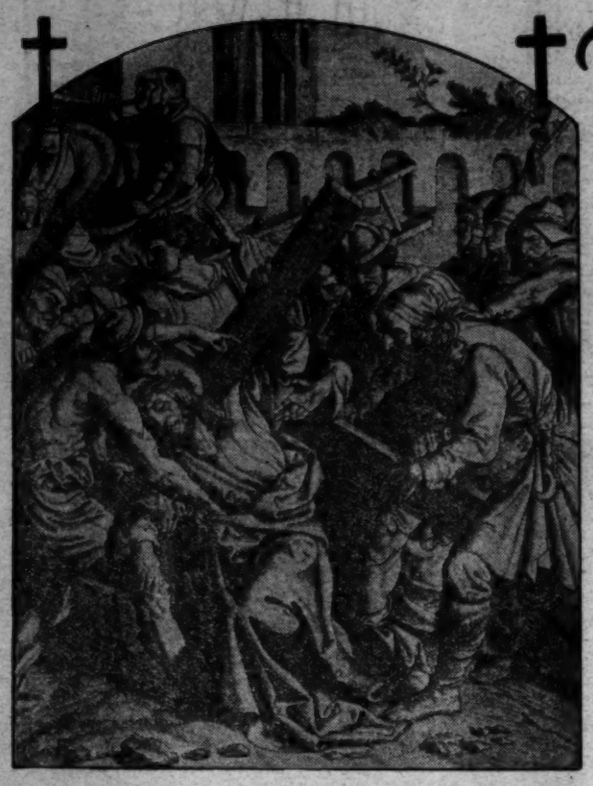
11301

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 15

The Physical Causes of the Death of the Saviour

A Remarkable and Reverent Analysis of the Great Tragedy from the Standpoint of Modern Medical Research by Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson, Associate Editor of the Medical Times



Simon Aiding the Saviour to Bear His Cross. Science Believes It Was the Exhausting Effects of This Journey, Following as It Did a Long Period of Fasting and Mental Agony, That Weakened Christ's Heart to the Point of Rupture and Made His Death When Finally Crucified a Matter of Only Six Hours Instead of Many.

IN an address not long ago the English Archbishop of Canterbury referred to the scientific accuracy of the accounts of the Saviour's death as given in the Gospels. This remark has been discussed in various English religious papers; and on this page Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson, associate editor of the Medical Times, whose interest has been aroused in the subject, gives a remarkable analysis of the physical causes of the death of the Saviour from the standpoint of modern medical science. What Dr. Jacobson has to say supports the distinguished archbishop's views by showing how easily the New Testament's simple, untechnical accounts of the Saviour's death on the cross can be expressed in strictly scientific terms.

By Arthur C. Jacobson, M. D.

Associate Editor of the Medical Times.

THE chief purpose of an autopsy is to determine the cause of death. The soldier who thrust his spear into the side of Jesus unwittingly performed one, for what followed the thrust, as recounted by Saint John, disclosed what modern science believes to have been the physical cause of the Saviour's death.

"But one of the soldiers with a spear opened His side, and immediately there came out blood and water. And he that saw it hath given testimony; and his testimony is true. And he knoweth that he saith true; that you also may believe."

So large was the incision that after the Resurrection Jesus said to the doubting Thomas, as quoted by Saint John: "Bring hither thy hand, and put it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing."

Physically speaking, the Saviour died of a broken heart, the rupture permitting an escape of blood into the bag which envelopes this organ.

Other causes have been assigned, such as shock, asphyxia and the spear thrust. With respect to the last, we have in disproof the testimony of Saint John. After breaking the legs of the thieves, the soldiers came to Jesus, but "when they saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs." As regards shock, His words, His fortitude and general demeanor, and His crying out in a loud voice just before death, run counter to the idea.

Asphyxia was a common cause of death in the crucified, gradually coming on when, from exhaustion, the victim was no longer able to assist respiration by raising himself a little to facilitate the action of the diaphragm, and was hastened sometimes by the expedient of breaking the legs and arms. But in asphyxia consciousness is gradually lost, whereas Christ remained in the full possession of His faculties until the end. Respiration also fails, which would have precluded Christ's recorded utterances near the end.

Why did the soldier thrust his spear into the Saviour's side? This was probably done to verify the fact of death, which, if established, would make the breaking of the legs unnecessary.

Death by crucifixion was generally a matter of several days, but Christ expired in about six hours. Ordinarily, crucifixion was a tedious mode of execution. Victor, Bishop of Amiterna, although crucified with his head downward, survived for two days, and there are instances in which, as under the Diocetian persecution, the victims survived a week or more. What were the physical circumstances that determined the death of Christ in six hours?

We know that in the carrying of the cross to Calvary Christ had to be assisted by Simon the Cyrenean, which argues weakness of the heart. We know that in the Garden of Gethsemane, before His apprehension, "His sweat became as drops of blood, trickling down upon the ground." (Saint Luke, xxii, 44.) At the beginning of His ministry He went into the desert and fasted forty days and forty nights.

Upon the malnutrition, exhaustion and acid poisoning (invariably present during starvation) of this period of His life supervened the myocarditis (degeneration of the heart muscle), which made possible the subsequent rupture. Nothing injures the cardiac muscle more than prolonged starvation. Our line of reasoning is made wholly tenable on these grounds, and the medical requirements of the case are adequately met.

During starvation the heart steadily diminishes in size and is pale and soft. Its cut surfaces are also anemic and flabby. In the well-known series of Berlin observations on fasters the investigators emphasized the harmful effects of starvation upon the heart. They noted a loss of vascular tone, producing dicrotism, or a doubled pulse beat. This increased as the fasts progressed, and in one subject on the tenth day the pulse was so weak that satisfactory observations could not be made.

Francis G. Benedict, in the course of his recent study of a man who fasted under his observation for thirty-one days (exceeding previous authentic records) at the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, found that the blood pressure when the subject was lying down was invariably somewhat higher than when the subject was in a sitting posture, with a general tendency for the difference between the two to become greater as the fast progressed. In other words, the slight exertion of sitting up weakened the heart measurably, a certain sign of cardiac exhaustion.

On the eleventh day the heart sounds became less distinct and a murmur was heard all over the area corresponding to the heart. This murmur disappeared after the fifteenth day, but the sounds remained more distant throughout the fast, and after the twenty-fifth day the first sound of the heart (which is an index of its muscular tone) was indistinct.

As fasting proceeds the contractility of the heart muscles, as well as the general tone of the peripheral vessels, decreases. Dr. Luciani insists that the heart muscles during fasting decrease more in size and strength than any other muscles in the body, because they are continually at work. Other investigators have noted diminution in the size of the heart in the course of fasting. Of course, the fact of this muscle degeneration and atrophy has frequently been confirmed by autopsy. The acid poisoning incidental to starvation probably has a certain depressing effect upon the heart muscle, aside from the failure of nutrition.

Malnutrition is recognized by the most eminent authorities as both a direct and contributory cause of myocarditis. We have been at pains to lay a secure foun- because this is an accident which can hardly be imagined occurring unless there has been a ruyocarditis to weaken the muscles.

Two interesting medical comments must be interposed here. One is that rupture of the heart is an accident familiar to pathologists, and concerning which there is a considerable literature. The other is that the existence of a myocarditis in an individual is often compatible with great intellectual and physical activity.

Now comes a very important point in our argument—the matter of the blood and water issuing from Christ's side through the opening made by the spear.

After death from heart rupture, Sir William Turner and other anatomists report that they have found the bag or capsule which surrounds the heart, called the pericardium, distended with blood separated into two parts—clot and watery serum. The distention is sometimes very great. Thus one observer reports twenty-four ounces, and another six pints.

It can readily be seen that if, in such a case, the pericardium were to be pierced, after the separation described, by a sharp weapon, such as a spear, both blood and watery serum would escape from the wound upon its withdrawal, especially if the wound were very large, which we know was the case at Calvary.

As a further count against the asphyxia theory, it is to be borne in mind that in that mode of death the blood remains dark and does not clot, which would preclude the formation of water. So it is safe to say that asphyxia did not form even a contributory factor in the death of Christ.

Hemopericardium (blood in the pericardium) after rupture of the heart does not necessarily take place suddenly. Many instances are recorded in which the rent in the auricular or ventricular wall was quite small and the hemorrhage slow. Therefore perfect use of the mental faculties could exist for hours between rupture and dissolution. Hence Christ was enabled to complain of thirst, to remark the completion of His mission on earth, and to cry out in a loud voice: "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."

The theory has been advanced that the blood came from a perforated lung and the water from the pericardial sac, in which from one-half to two ounces of serum may sometimes be found after death.

But surely such a small amount of serum would, in its escape, become deeply tinged with blood, and be hardly identifiable as such, whereas the writer has shown that in the case of rupture there would be a large amount of separated serum. Saint John's testimony is wholly in line with this argument.

That the blood and water which flowed from the Saviour's side, as has been surmised by some, were derived from a bleb formed on the outer surface of the body and evacuated through puncture by the spear, and not from within the chest, a wild conjecture, altogether unsupported by evidence.

Why has every artist from Rabbula down represented the spear thrust as aimed at some point on the right side?—every one except Rubens, who in his Crucifixion, at Munich, gives us an exception to the general rule. Probably Christian tradition as regards this point has followed without rhyme or reason the representation in the sixth-century Syrian Bible by the monk Rabbula.

Possibly there has been a tendency to represent the circumstances attending the crucifixion in such a way as to give support to the declaration in the Gospel that Jesus voluntarily surrendered His life: "Therefore doth the Father love me: because I lay down my life, that I may take it again. . . . No man taketh it away from me: but I lay it down of myself, and I have power to lay it down: and I have power to take it up again. This commandment have I received of my Father."

Artists, without attention to the explicit testimony of Saint John that Christ was dead when the spear was thrust into His side, have perhaps avoided the vital point in their anxiety not to jeopardize the idea of supernatural dissolution.

It would, of course, have been possible for a right-sided thrust to reach the pericardium, but it is not likely that a soldier merely desiring to determine whether Christ was still living would have sunken his weapon so violently and deeply as to reach the heart from so distant a point of entry.

Our conclusions, then, from the crude autopsy upon the body of Our Lord, and from the testimony of Saint John, are that the cause of death was rupture of the heart causing hemopericardium, and that the rupture ensued because of the presence of myocarditis, the heart muscle never having recovered from the effects of the prolonged starvation succeeding which Christ began His brief ministry upon earth.

In This Painting of the Saviour on the Cross, the One Hanging in the Antwerp Museum, Rubens Has Followed the Custom Set in the Sixth Century by the Monk Rabbula and Represented the Spear Thrust on the Right Side. It Is Unlikely, Medical Science Says, That an Incision Made at This Point by Anyone Except a Trained Surgeon Would Have Been Able to Penetrate the Pericardium or Bag Surrounding the Ruptured Heart, and Let Loose the Clotted Blood and Watery Serum Which St. John Describes as "Blood and Water."

"It Is Finished"—Rubens' Famous Painting in the Royal Pinakothek at Munich. This Is the Only Picture of the Crucifixion Which Shows the Wound on the Left Side of Christ's Body Where Medical Science Believes the Soldier's Spear Must Have Been Thrust in Order to Produce the Flow of "Blood and Water" Described in the Gospels.

The New Big Sleeve Tea Gowns By Lady Duff Gordon

A Tea Dress with the New Long Sleeves. The Long Coat with Its Enormous Train Is Another New Feature of the Coming Season
("Lucile" Model)

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Another "Big Sleeve" Tea Gown of Chiffon and Net
("Lucile" Model)

By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

HERE are three of my models for the coming season that will show a few of the fashion tendencies. I reserve for my page next week a much fuller description.

Note the tea dress shown in the larger photograph. Here we have two new things—the big sleeves and the long train. The dress itself is of white tulle, with a border of blue and silver lace. The flowers on this dress and in the hair are in shades of old blue, rose and green. The long coat is of voile, bordered and piped with satine. An old blue belt goes around the waist.

Next is the charming little, simple dress—one that is always "good." This is of two shades of chiffon. The bodice and body of the skirt are of the paler shade and the hem and the belt darker. The pipings are of satine, and the flowers of the neck are in dark shades of gray, green and purple, with brilliant citron-colored leaves.

The interesting little drawing is another tea gown, with very wide sleeves indeed! It is of mauve chiffon. The sleeves are of white net embroidered with gold. Rose and salmon shades are in the girdle, together with gold and silver flowers. The headdress is of blue paradise and metal quills.

In this the long sleeves fall sheer to the floor. They can be wrapped around the shoulders, and they can even be placed around the head as a hood.

Next week I will show you these new wide sleeves adapted to walking dresses.

You will notice that in all these three pictures the silhouette is a full one. The skirts are long. I think the world is tired of these ridiculous short skirts of the past season. They are all right in their place—but their place is on very young girls.

In all these dresses I wish you would take notice of the little touches of flowers, the little tassels and other ornaments. These are the accents that give, or rather interpret, the individuality of the dress and its wearer—just as little courtesies, little charms of manner and thoughts interpret the soul.

Having so delicate and important a mission, it is upon these accents that, perhaps, the greatest thought and care should be expended. An inharmonious ornament placed wrongly on a dress may not only kill the whole dress, but make the wearer seem actually vulgar.

Life is made up of the little things, and the little things are what interpret life.

A Simple Little Evening Dress of Chiffon
("Lucile" Model)

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

WHAT TO EAT If Your NERVES Are UNSTRUNG

By Andrew Wilson, M.D.

THERE are a few rules regarding the food for the nervous system which it is well worth our while to consider. For instance, as is well-known, brain workers require less food of any kind than those who are employed in occupations involving hard manual labor. The food which suits a laborer perfectly will not be adapted for a lawyer or a doctor. The former has a robust digestion, capable of assimilating the coarsest of fare; the latter has a much more delicate digestion, and demands his food in a form in which it may be most readily assimilated.

This latter point is all-important, apart from the mere quantity of the food required. If the brain worker takes fish—white boiled fish for preference—alternately with meat, he may be doing himself a physical favor. This result accrues, not because the fish is more nutritious than meat, but because it provides a variety in food, and because it is more readily assimilated than the meat.

Sir Henry Thompson puts the case admirably in his "Food and Feeding," where he discusses the idea that fish contains certain elements which adapt it in an especial manner to renovate the brain, and so to support mental labor. He says: "There is no foundation whatever for this view; the value of fish to the brain worker is due simply to the fact already referred to—viz., that it contains, in smaller proportion than meat, those materials which, taken abundantly, demand more physical labor and which without this, produce an unhealthy condition of body, more or less incompatible with the easy and active exercise of the functions of the brain."

Digestion involves the expenditure of a great deal of nervous energy, and in the work of replacing this we illustrate the "robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul" system. In the very act of taking in its coal and water the human engine has to expend force. The need for food which can be readily converted for the body's needs into the body's self is, therefore, demonstrated.

A food which has always ranked very high as one particularly suited for the nutrition of the nervous system is fat. Dr. Weir Mitchell lays great stress on the importance of fat in nervous troubles. Fat itself is a prominent constituent of nerve tissue.

The modern repugnance to fat is difficult to understand. No dietary can be complete or adequate without a due proportion of fat. Even when the ordinary requirements of the body are considered, the welfare of the nervous system is largely dependent on that element.

Fat, of course, may be presented to us in many different forms. From milk, butter, meat, eggs, and so forth, we obtain our due allowance, and if there is a demand for increased nutrition on the part of nervous subjects—especially in Winter, when a poor circulation demands additional reinforcement—I would advise that cod-liver oil in the form of a well-made emulsion should be taken.

The emulsion form of this excellent fat-food does not "repeat," as the ordinary oil is apt to do. Many a shivering, nervous subject who dreads the Winter may thus be fortified against the vicissitudes of the inclement season of the year.

The objection to taking fat on the part of many persons is found in the idea that it is unsuited for so-called "bilious" subjects, and that it tends to promote biliousness and liver trouble. This idea is, I think, founded on a mistake.

My late friend, Dr. Milner Fothergill, who was probably the first physician to specialize in food and dietetic questions, lays great stress on the fact that many "livery" people can assimilate fat with the utmost ease and advantage. In any case the practice of adding fat to the food in sufficient degree is worth trying. I should, therefore, advise all nervous people to see to it that a sufficiency of fat—I do not imply excess in any case—is represented in their diet.

Another important consideration connected with the food of the nervous person is a due proportion of foods which contain the element nitrogen.

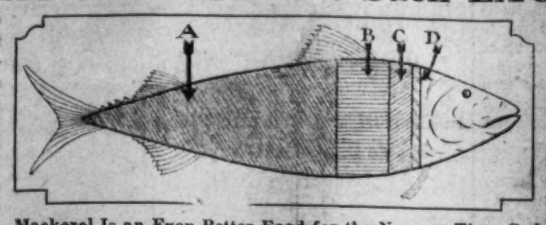
The presence or absence of this element makes all the difference in the world in the character of a food. The white of an egg, juice of meat, curd of milk and like foods represent the nitrogenous class. They differ radically from those which do not contain nitrogen, this latter class being represented by fats and starches and sugars.

The functions of the nitrogenous foods are chiefly to build up our tissues. They represent, in other words, the iron, brass and steel of the human engine. The non-nitrogenous foods, on the other hand,, of which fat is a characteristic example, are force or energy producers, as we have already seen. It is quite clear, therefore, that for the proper constitution of the nervous system nitrogenous food is a necessity.

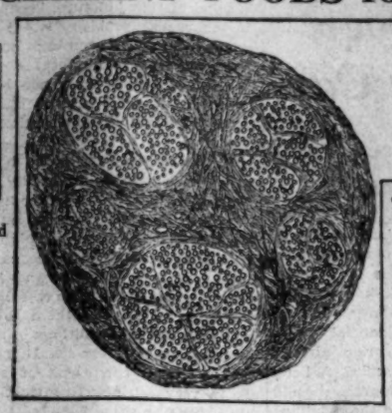
It is true that the quantity of nitrogenous food we take each day bears a relatively small proportion to the quantity of non-nitrogenous material we consume. The proportion in the ordinary working dietary would be about one of nitrogenous to four and a half of non-nitrogenous material. The engine, to return to our comparison, does not require renewal of its iron, brass and steel in the same proportion that it demands replenishing of its coal and water. We obtain our nitrogen supply from the sources I have already indicated. All ordinary foods contain a certain proportion of nitrogenous elements.

No doubt we draw our chief supplies from the butcher and the fishmonger, and, despite the opinions of our vegetarian friends, ordinary humanity, in the temperate regions of the world at least, will continue to regard the supplies of the butcher and fishmonger as essential for our due nutrition.

Why FAT and FISH Are Such EXCELLENT FOODS for NERVOUS PERSONS



Mackerel Is an Even Better Food for the Nervous Than Cod and Some Other Kinds of Fish Because It Contains a Larger Percentage of the Fat Which the Nervous System Requires. The Diagram Shows the Food Value of Mackerel—(A) Water, 73.4 Per Cent; (B) Protein, 18.3; Per Cent; (C) Fat, 7.1 Per Cent; (D) Ash, 1.2 Per Cent



On the Left—Cross-Section of a Nerve, Showing Five Bundles of Nerve Fibres Bound Together with Connective Tissue Containing a Few Blood Vessels. Above—Four Fibres More Highly Magnified Showing the Axon in the Centre Enclosed in a Fatty Sheath.

CURING HEADACHE and Other PAIN by TOUCH

THERE is a new method of treating the nerve spasms which we call pain. It is not massage and it is not osteopathy, but an entirely new mode of bloodless nerve-operations by which pain is stopped, and errors of the system are corrected.

Dr. O. Naegeli was put upon the track of the treatment by the very common mode of curing a headache by placing the thumbs behind the head and rubbing the forehead with the fingers.

One of the best methods of curing a headache, he claims, is for the operator to stand behind the patient, place the fingers of both hands under the chin, having the thumbs at the end of the lower jaw, to furnish a "hold." Hold the head back as far as possible, and keep it in this position for two minutes.

This mechanical procedure stretches the spinal column and raises the neck an inch or more. The result is a diminished flow of blood from the brain, which had disturbed the circulation, and released poisonous products in the nerves, causing the pain.

In cases of brain-anaemia, as in anaemic girls, the bending of the head forward is of great value. Here the head is raised as high as possible and pushed forward, being held there for 70 or 80 seconds. This brings about a quick flow of blood in the brain.

How the Hands Are Applied to Relieve a Severe Case of Nervous Headache.

Sudden attacks of vomiting, or nausea, may be overcome at once by the grip on the ligament of the tongue. Stand before the patient, place the index fingers in the ear-muscles, the other fingers under the jaw, the thumbs in front pressing upwards on the so-called "two horns" of the tongue-ligament, for about a minute.

The whooping-cough grip arrests the terrible spasms of the child affected, forcing him to inhale before getting red in the face and choking. Press the head back with the left hand lightly, and press down on the lower jaw for a few seconds.

When a child suffers from cramps it may be treated by the "stomach grip." The operator stands behind the patient, grasps him firmly over the epigastrium (at the naval), and presses upon the ribs sideways for a couple of minutes. This gives almost immediate relief.

In cases of palpitation of the heart the "heart-grip," in which the operator rubs just below the left breast with the right hand is of great and instant assistance.

How WAR RUINS ANIMALS' NERVES

DURING the present war science has discovered that the nerves of horses, dogs and even wild animals are little better able to bear the strain produced by the constant detonations of the big guns than those of human beings. So many horses and dogs employed in the German army have broken down in this way that it has been necessary to establish recuperation stations or "convalescent homes," where the nerve-worn animals can be sent to recover strength and usefulness.

Soon after the war began it was noticed that wild game of all sorts was rapidly migrating from those parts of France and Belgium which were being turned into battlefields. The first to flee to more peaceful regions were the boars, badgers and bears, whose senses are especially acute and who were, therefore, the first to be affected by the heavy firing.

The roebuck and the red deer were the next to follow, but, strange to say, the hare, whose timidity is proverbial, continued to occupy its usual territory.

The larger birds, such as grouse, pheasants, sea eagles and wild ducks, all fled to Switzerland and other peaceful regions. Singularly enough, however, the song birds, such as the lark and thrush, did not appear to mind the thunder of the cannon in the least and continued to build their nests and sing their songs in their accustomed haunts. Owls, falcons and crows were other birds who remained unfrightened. Another curious fact is that the wolf, which is famous in German folklore as a follower of Mars, has shown itself terribly afraid of the sound of guns.

Dr. Reuter, a German veterinary surgeon, who has been studying this subject,finds that dogs, wolves, jackals and foxes all possess a high degree of sensitiveness to noise. Only the most intelligent and long-trained house dog is able to bear up under the strain which the sound of cannon imposes on his nervous system. In the same way, among horses the thoroughbred and the half-bred have proved more sensitive than the cold bred.

It is the suddenness, the fright, the strength of air pressure and the detonation which make heavy firing produce such curious psychological effects on animals. Some animals show a strong predisposition to these effects without being actually diseased in any way.

Of course the effects are heightened when the animals are weakened by over-exertion, long continued marches, unaccustomed food, hunger and improper handling.

The vision of the explosion itself with its stones and pieces of shell hurtling through the air probably plays an important part in oppressing the animal's soul with horror. Dr. Reuter believes that even when animals have been hardened by long training to resist the noise of firing this resistance may be slowly worn down by too long a stay amid such scenes of nerve weakening shock.

Plant World STARVING TO DEATH?

THE population of the world is increasing at the rate of twelve million people every year, or one hundred and twenty million every decade. The plant world has already occupied every bit of space that is habitable, and as the whole animal world depends upon the plant world for its food, the vegetable kingdom is facing extinction.

Just as vast number of animals have been forced off the earth by Man, such as the buffalo, in order that the land be occupied might be used for more useful animals, so hundreds of thousands of plants are being swept away, in order that the land they occupy may be given to plants which are useful to man only.

Besides the inequality of this battle for life, in which Man has taken sides, the very plants—such as the cereals which Man is principally anxious to support, are robbing the soil of its plant food. All over the world, year by year, the amount of plant food in the soil grows less.

A few small mines in South America, some nitrogenous deposits in Europe and a few in the United States are all the mineral sources from which Man may restore to the land much of the richness that he has taken out.

A recent discovery to take the nitrogen from the air in large quantities, therefore, arrives most opportunely, as, aside from the marvellous agricultural richness of Siberia, most of the virgin soil has been taken up and exploited. This process consists in the manufacture of nitric acid by exposing a current of air to an enormously high temperature, which is done by causing incessant electrical discharges to pass through it. The nitric acid, thus secured, can be utilized agriculturally in many ways.

HUNGARY'S ANGER

Count Tisza Charged With Betrayal of Country

New York, Sept. 9.—A demand in the Hungarian Parliament for a joint meeting of the Hungarian and Austrian delegations to discuss the Government's foreign policy is reported to the New York World by Mr. von Wiegand, its correspondent, who is in Budapest.

Count Apponyi and Count Andrassy made motions to this effect, and Count Tisza, the President of the Ministry, consented to the matter being debated as a concession to the storm in Parliament caused by Rumania's entrance into the war.

Mr. von Wiegand describes the parliamentary attack on the Government for misjudging the Rumanian situation as one of the wildest and most tumultuous for years. "Abdicate!" "Resign!" "Get out; you have betrayed the Fatherland," formed a constant chorus shouted at Count Tisza. When Count Tisza tried to excuse the Government with the plea that Rumania's action came as a surprise, a deputy shouted, "You allow them to give you one under the ear."

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucarest, was declared by members to be a traitor and a diplomatic clown.

M. Michael Karolyi declared: "On foreign soil and under foreign command Hungary is fighting, but our dearest treasure, our Siebenburgen (Transylvania) why is nobody fighting for it? We do not beg, we demand that Hungary's honored troops (first Militia Reserve) be ordered home. We demand that the Siebenburgen be guarded by Hungarian troops."

Only Four Days More, Ladies!

MRS. H. F. ARTHUR begs to announce that, assisted by Miss Maie Ellis, she will display for four days more (October 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th), at the ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, a fine and complete assortment of:

SILK EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS, UNDERWEAR, NEGLIGEES, KIMONOS, KNITTED SILK COATS, PETTICOATS, BLOUSES, PYJAMAS, AND MANY OTHER REQUISITES FOR LADIES' DAY AND EVENING WEAR.

You are cordially invited to inspect our goods.

Arthur and Bond,
THE MAKERS OF SHIRTS,
YOKOHAMA.
Orders Solicited.

GENTLEMEN: *Our representative is ready to take orders for Shirts, Sleeping Suits, Underwear, etc. Call and inspect our fine range of Japanese Cotton Crepe, Plain White and Striped Silk Shirtings, also English Oxfords, Zephyr, Ceylon Angola and Zephyr Wool, the latest styles in Negligee and Full Dress Shirts for Evening Wear: Silk Hose and Silk Neckwear.*

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY OCTOBER 15, 1916

U.S. Has Advantage Over Britain In Building Cars

London Writers Shows How Lead Has Been Taken By America In Manufacture Of Motors

(H. Massac Buist in Daily Mail)

London, August 30.—While in England motoring is being temporarily limited on account of the insufficiency of fuel supplies, in the United States of America the use of motor vehicles has increased at an altogether unprecedented rate.

The growth of the scale of manufacturing them has at last attained figures that are out of proportion to the growth of the number of cars in use. As the prime aim of any manufacturing enterprise is to ensure markets for the resultant wares not merely for a season but for year after year, and as the scale of American motor car production planned for 1917, on which work has been begun already, quite eclipses anything accomplished so far, some of the leaders of the American automobile industry are beginning to wonder what will be the end so far as the production of their factories is concerned.

The United States Government has just produced the first authentic statistics concerning the growth of the automobile movement. These, together with figures of actual manufacturing output during the first six months of 1916, aggregate such great totals that the meaning of them is almost lost to us unless we seek some ground for comparison. Therefore, the most convenient way is to recall that when we were at the full tide of our prosperity at the time war broke out we were producing some 40,000 motor vehicles a year in our factories, and the number of passenger cars registered as being in use exceeded 200,000.

The statistics now issued by the United States Government reveal that there were in use in that country at the end of December last a total of 2,445,664 cars, on which £3,649,142 per annum was paid in fees, a revelation which has led the American Press to proclaim in large headlines that "Motor-cars Yield a Rain of Gold". In order to grasp the meaning of those figures we must have in mind the fact that more than three-quarters of a million of those cars were bought and brought into use in 1915, during which year the efforts of the boom of prosperity in all things American, due primarily to the European war and still continuing, began to be experienced to the full. In 1915, 892,618 motor vehicles were manufactured in the United States, against 515,000 in 1914, 450,000 in 1913, and 378,261 in 1912. The American industry boasted that in 1916 it would produce 1,200,000 cars, a program that was frankly believed to be impossible.

Figures for the first six months' production in 1916—namely, from January to June inclusive—are now available. They reveal that, far from the contemplated scale of production being impossible, it has been surpassed. Despite difficulties in obtaining raw materials, the half-year's production totalled 754,902 cars, against 892,618 for the whole of 1915. In other words, this year's production is at the rate of 1,509,804 cars per annum, or approximately three times the total production of 1914. Further, the present scale of production would suffice to replace in twenty months every motor vehicle in use in the United States. Add to this the fact that factories are still being enlarged there because all the leading makers have had a greater demand for their cars than they could satisfy, and it will be appreciated that in 1917 the output will be on a scale that will quite eclipse the staggering accomplishment of this year.

In face of the fact that industrial problems must engage the continual attention of the Allies, and that the present boom in America is really as artificial a one as is British industrial activity in connection with the production of the requisites for carrying on the campaign, it behoves alike our Government, our captains of industry, our workers, and the public in general to grasp the meaning of these figures in connection with the proposition of endeavoring to produce in this country everything necessary to our needs that we may economise the export of money by buying nothing abroad which we can or might make in these islands.

The first lesson of the facts concerning American motor enterprise which I have just summarised is that in the matter of mere scale of production, if the whole European motor industry were to become a single consolidated organisation, nevertheless the world's financial situation would never enable it in any way seriously to challenge American motor output. When you have the foregoing figures in mind, and when you realise that the making of the cheapest American car has in the last year resulted in a yield of £12,000,000 clear profit, the idea that British combinations should be formed for turning out cheap cars on the American scale is simply childish. Where in war-impoverished Europe could the money be got together to wage a financial battle with established enterprise already yielding profits on that scale? Where, if we got the money together, could we find a market to take the resultant output of motor vehicles?

Already the American motor industry is fully alive to the fact that it must very soon attain the limits of the power of the home market to absorb its products. Therefore, motor makers in the States have been sending their ambassadors of trade on special missions to South America, which market will undoubtedly become almost the entire monopoly of American motor manufacturers, who can produce vehicles suitable alike to the climate and to the comparative absence of roadways.

By contrast, what chance have either ourselves or our Allies of enjoying anything like a reciprocal share of motor trade with the United States, where a 45 per cent tariff wall confronts us, the tabulously large Transatlantic motor industry having been built up by Protection; where labor is much cheaper, though in many cases the individual workman pockets more money, because he does so in exchange for a greater amount of work per shilling of wages received; and where, while we are in the throes of waging war for the cause of civilisation, the American motor manufacturer has learnt in the last two years to wed European engine quality and other car characteristics to his own schemes of wholesale scale of production and of design suitable for service, not merely in countries with highly developed road systems, but also where there are next to none, likewise in lands where great cold is experienced, or extreme heat, or where the average going is up and down mighty mountains?

This is a great point for us to have in mind at this juncture, because one of the urgent problems we have to solve before the coming of peace concerns what manufactures we are to produce for export, since by that means only can we hope to offset our money exports in connection with this war.

I have striven to show how the conditions obtaining inherently in the United States give her motor industry enormous advantages over our own even in the matter of supplying our Dominions and Allies. She can produce cars more cheaply and has to make them for her own use in such a manner as enables them to stand up to the normal conditions of service obtaining in our over-sea Dominions, whereas those conditions of service are in very striking contrast with what obtain in these islands.

I write as a champion of British industry as well as one who has studied on the spot the conditions of motoring in our over sea Dominions. My considered opinion is that, unless our manufacturers also study those conditions at first hand, no amount of over-seas loyalty can prevent America from getting what should become our legitimate export motor trade.

Takes Babe on Motor Trip Over Continent

Cadillac Eight Brougham Makes It As Safe As A Pullman

With New York as his goal, Read Holiday, accompanied by his wife and two children, departed from Los Angeles recently in his Cadillac-eight brougham, one of the few inclosed cars in which such a drive has been attempted. The drive was made by way of the Grand Canyon, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Kansas City and the National Old Trails road.

One of the two children on the trip is a babe in arms. In the inclosed car Holiday declared the babe will be as safe as in a compartment of a railway train.

"There is no vacation or outing like the one we have just spent in a motor trip, and a transcontinental trip is the best of all," he said "With a dependable car like the Cadillac, and especially a closed car, there was no discomfort whatever. We ran on a schedule, which brought us to a first class hotel every evening. Some of the travel on the desert was done at night to avoid the heat of the day."

EVERYBODY LIKES TO RIDE ON FRONT SEAT

In Comfort and Pleasure Place Beside Driver Is Always Superior

Ever since the seating arrangement of the conventional motor car assumed its present form—one passenger riding beside the driver and the others in the tonneau behind—the driver's companion has always been the favored guest.

Both in comfort and in enjoyment, the front seat has a wide range of advantage. It is located almost midway between the axles and is entirely free from the sidesway so apparent to the tonneau passengers in certain types of car. The middle of car is also less affected by spring recoil, occuping as it does, a position not immediately over any of the chassis supports.

In view of the road and the landscape, the front seat is also far superior to the rear.

From many points of view, the ideal motor car would be one in which all passengers could ride abreast—a design which, for five passengers, would, however, be inconsistent with mechanics, symmetry and traffic necessities.

One of the season's new body designs does make a noticeable advance along this line. This car is the three-passenger Studebaker "Four" Roadster, which, without presenting any noticeable departure from good form in exterior lines, affords ample room on its one seat for three adults. This facility is obtained by an ingenious design of the seat, which, in addition to being wider than that of the usal roadster, places the driver slightly in advance of the two passengers, allowing him a complete freedom of arm and shoulder movement for steering and lever operation.

The staggered seat is also an advantage to the passengers, as it affords them much more foot room than was possible in the conventional roadster. They are, in fact, provided with fully as much convenience and freedom as they would receive in the tonneau of a touring car. Even such details as a one-man type top and a foot-rest are available and embodied in this design.

Killed Before Camera; Was Racing for Movies

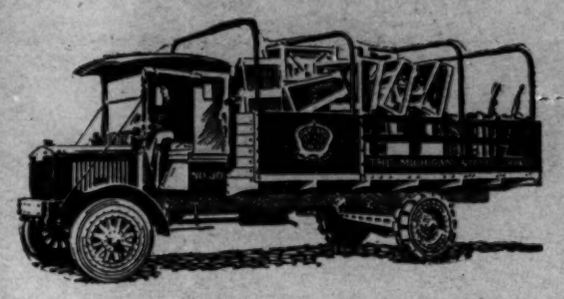
James Cerrigan, one-time racing partner of De Hymel, was instantly killed near San Antonio. He was racing up a hill for a moving picture camera when the accident occurred. There was no one in the car with him, and when A. S. Graham, a friend, and C. O. Lee, camera man, reached him he was dead. He was climbing a steep hill at a terrific rate of speed, and the idea was to get a picture of him as he came over the hill.

TRIUMPH

Bicycles and Motor Cycles have figured prominently in the great National Struggle, and the Trusty Triumph has proved absolutely invincible. Triumph productions can always be relied upon.

Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry, England.

FEDERAL LORRIES



Known the World Over

for their reliability and service giving qualities. Built in a factory with an international reputation for the care and painstaking methods with which it has built thousands of lorries, this kind of construction earned for the Federal the only Gold Medal awarded lorries at the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Federals are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton, all constructed with the efficient, dependable worm drive.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

INDIAN
Motor-Cycles:

The following types have just been received:

7 H.-P. with Side-Car, Electric Light and Starter;
7 H.-P. Heavy-Duty Frame;
5 H.-P. Models.

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
for Shanghai and Yangtsze Valley,
THE EASTERN GARAGE.
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★ Star Garage Co. ★
PHONE WEST 197
New Series of Chandler Closed Cars For Hire
SEVEN—SEATER
$5.00 Per Hour
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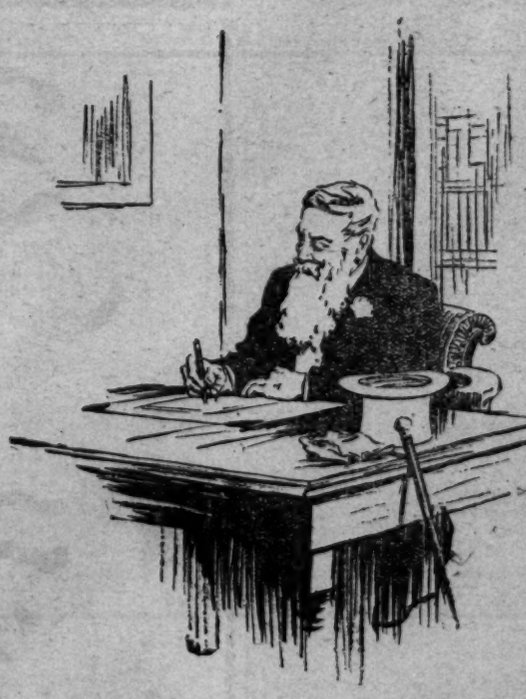
It is better to swear by Dunlops than to swear at other makes.

USE
DUNLOP
MOTOR TYRES



DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.
20 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. 2248. Cables: Pneumatic.

Trade Mark

BRAINS AND MOTORS

AND THE HUDSON SUPER-SIX.

Let us put the matter this way:

A man with brains does better work than the man without them. No matter what the work is. Even for drudgery you prefer the man with brains. So with the motor in your car. No matter what the task is. No matter if the speed and power are utilized or not. The motor which excels all others will always serve you best.

80% More Efficient:

The Super-Six invention—patented by Hudson—has added 80 per cent. to this motor's efficiency.

The factory has proved that by official tests—for speed, for endurance, for hill-climbing and for quick acceleration. In all these respects the Super-Six outperforms any other stock car built.

The power that results and the speed that results are beyond your requirements, we know. Yet every moment, and in every situation, that super-capacity means a twice-better car.

No Added Cost:

Mark first that the Super-Six means no added cost, No car of the Hudson grade sells any lower. Few sell as low as this.

The extra power is attained without adding cylinders or by adding size. Dozens of cars have like-size motors in them.

The Super-Six, on the contrary, yields important economies. It apparently doubles a motor's endurance. Its over-capacity avoids countless strains. And all this extra power comes through lessening vibration. It results from reducing friction pretty near to nil.

So the Super-Six motor, despite all its supremacies, costs you less than to go without it.

No Feats Like These Ever Before Performed.

Fastest time in the world's greatest hill climb up world's highest highway to summit of Pike's Peak—against 20 contestants—made with a Hudson Super-Six Special.

Also these records all made under American Automobile Association supervision by a certified stock car or stock chassis, and excelling all former stock cars in these tests.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16 2 sec.

One mile at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

It Means to You This:

It means a car which can pass any other whenever you wish. It means a car to out-distance others without going faster. That because of quick get-away whenever you slow down.

With its 76 horse-power you rarely need to change gears for traffic.

It means utter smoothness, due to lack of vibration.

It means doubled endurance, due to lessened friction. It means less strain. No ordinary driving taxes half its capacity.

Those are major advantages—too great to sacrifice when you buy a fine car to keep.

Within 10% of Perfect:

The Super-Six has removed four fifths of the friction in former motors. It comes within 10 per cent. of an utterly frictionless motor. So a better motor is improbable. The Super-Six will retain its supremacy.

About 15,000 of these cars are now running. The factory has ordered materials—or has them—for 30,000 more, So no change is in sight.

In beauty, quality and luxury, this car attains what seems to be the limit. Styles may change in a minor way. But there seems no way ever to build a finer car.

A lesser car will mean years of regret. The Super-Six will mean supremacy so long as the car exists. 150 per day are now built.

The price is astonishingly low—Taels. 3,000.00.

Call at our Showrooms, 12-14 Avenue Edward VII., inspect the Super Six, take a ride and be convinced.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARKT & CO. [Shanghai], LTD.

Tel. 322 and 4257.

Office: 89-91 Rue Montauban.

INDIAN MOTORCYCLE TAKES ALL EVENTS

Wins Every Race On Card In F. A. M. Championship Events

Columbas, Ohio, September 5.—The Indian flashed to the front winner in all of the F. A. M. National Amateur and Professional Championship events held here September 2 and 3. Not satisfied with this, Indian also finished first in four of the five open Professional Events. Indian speed and power was in evidence throughout the entire meet. It was indeed a brilliant and complete victory—driving home in a most convincing manner Indian speed supremacy.

Here's the full story of the Indian conquest:—

1 Mile National Professional F. A. M. Championship won by Don Johns on Indian.

5 Mile Open Professional Championship won by Don Johns on Indian.

10 Mile Open Professional Championship won by Morty Graves on Indian.

25 Mile Open Professional Championship won by Creviston on Indian.

5 Mile Open Professional Championship won by Davis on Indian.

1 Mile National Amateur F. A. M. Championship won by Hess on Indian.

2 Mile National Amateur F. A. M. Championship won by Hess on Indian.

5 Mile National Amateur F. A. M. Championship won by Hess on Indian.

10 Mile National Amateur F. A. M. Championship won by Dean on Indian.

25 Mile National Amateur F. A. M. Championship won by Dean on Indian.

50 Mile National Amateur F. A. M. Championship won by Hess on Indian.

A Wizard Of Industry

The annual report of the Ford Motor Company shows a profit for the last fiscal year of $59,994,118, of which Henry Ford's share as holder of 57 per cent of the stock is $34,196,647.

At this rate of addition to the fortune he already possesses, Mr. Ford will soon enter the higher sphere of wealth occupied by Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. His riches will rank with the few monumental fortunes of the century, but with essential differences in the method and manner of accumulation.

In the first place, the Ford fortune has not been amassed from a public necessity like oil or steel. It has been created from a motor vehicle which people got along well enough without until its inventor with a wizard hand evolved the need for it and made it a quasi-necessity. It is a fortune, moreover, acquired strictly through manufacture and under no conditions of monopoly or oppression. The Ford concern has never had to keep a morgue for the terrorization of competitors. It has paid its employees the highest wages and given them a share of its profits. It has established the policy of allowing the public to participate in its prosperity through rebates and reduced prices.

Perhaps the conspicuous thing about the Ford millions is the moderation shown in acquiring them. A great fortune based on a policy of raising wages to a maximum and degreasing the price of the product to a minimum is a unique monument to the genuis of the man who created it.—*The New York World.*

PACKARD TURNS OUT 517 NEW ARMY TRUCKS

Plant Kept Busy Supplying Uncle Sam With Transportation Mediums

With U. S. government orders taking precedence over all other work in the factory in accordance with a recent act of congress providing for "actual or imminent war conditions," the Packard Motor Car company of Detroit is making a splendid record in motor truck production.

Since March 20, when the first war department order was received, the company has built 517 United States army trucks. All these vehicles, with 747 drivers and mechanics, have been shipped to the Mexican border.

There are about 200 additional Packard chainless trucks on order for the army and the plant is busy keeping shipments up to schedule. A representative of the quartermaster's office in New York is now stationed at the Packard factory to furnish an official record that the rule giving preference to government business is being rigidly enforced.

Rippling Rhymes By Walt Mason

The Touring Test

I took Jim and Joe afar, in my dark green motor car. Both, at home, are pleasant lads, popular with maids and men, gents you're glad to meet again. Touring is a moral test; it brings out your worst or best; it will all your failings find, if you are the 10 cent kind. Jim was cheerful all the way; small reverses made him gay, and discomforts made him smile, in the optimistic style. Joe was grumbling all the time; said my driving was a crime; when the car ran in the ditch, he complained, in doleful pitch; every time I smashed a tire, or got foundered in the mire, Joseph shocked the little birds with his redhot line of words. I have had enough of Joe; and no matter where I go, I won't lend a seat to him; but my car is free to Jim. If you wish to know the truth touching some uncertain youth, take him with you on a trip; note how he retains his grip when you hurtle through the dust, and your tires begin to bust.

Two Girls Cross U. S. On Motorcycle Frolic

They Want To Prove Value Of Work Of Women In Wartime

To cross the continent alone via motor cycle is the adventuresome idea of two New York girls, the Misses Adeline and Augusta Van Buren, who left their city recently bound for San Francisco. They made careful preparation for their hazardous journey, their Indian motor-cycles being specially designed with neatly fitting compartments for the adds and ends girls will carry to make themselves presentable at dinner time.

This trip is not due to a fad of any kind. Practical common sense is back of it. Both of these daring girls are firm believers in national preparedness, and they hope to advertise the cause by this ocean to ocean motorcycle trip. Further, they believe a successful journey will prove that in time of stress women can render real practical help as despatch riders.

This feat of motorcycling across the continent has never before been accomplished by a woman. Two mere slips of girls on man-sized machines chug-chug-ging over sandy roads, mountain trails and desert sands, is something that adds great novelty to the realm of adventure. It is expected, therefore, that this trip will arouse much interest in the towns along their route, which leads from New York to Buffalo, through Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake and thence to San Francisco.

Upon their return they will offer to organize and train for the Special Aid Society of New York city a group of girls who will rival men as efficient motorcycle despatch riders.

USE BENZOL AND ALCOHOL

According to reports reaching Paris via Switzerland, German army motor cars are being run on a mixture of benzol and alcohol. As soon as Germany found herself cut off from outside supplies of gasoline, a technical committee was appointed to find a substitute. Experiments were carried out with a 1914 Mercedes touring car, equipped with an ordinary carburetor, when mixtures of alcohol and benzol were found to give satisfactory results.

U. S. LICENSE TAG IS GOOD IN CANADA

A. A. A. Arranges Reciprocity Agreement That Will Be Boon To Tourists

Washington, September 2.—Motoring reciprocity now extends the entire length of the border between the United States and Canada, as the result of the joint labors of the American Automobile association and the Canadian Automobile federation.

It is now possible for American owners to enter Canada and Canadian owners to come into the United States without the giving of a bond for thirty days, which is a period greater than that granted by some states in motoring reciprocity with other states.

John A. Wilson, former president of the American Automobile association, presented the case to Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, and particularly dwelt upon the point that the number of Americans who would cross into Canada would be greatly in excess of the number of Canadians who visited on this side of the line.

In a communication directed to the American Automobile association at its Washington headquarters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury A. J. Peters thus officially sets forth the decision:

"In regard to the admission of automobiles from Canada without the giving of a bond, I have to advise you that the first instructions were sent on June 28 to the collectors of customs in New York state, it being understood that the courtesy extended to Canada related only to automobiles arriving in the province of Ontario from the state of New York, August 3, the privilege was extended to automobiles arriving at all ports on the Canadian frontier. The period of twenty-one days named in the former instructions has now been extended so as to permit automobiles from Canada to enter at all ports in the United States without the giving of a bond for thirty days."

While there has been some delay in effecting the reciprocal arrangement at some of the minor ports of entry, the A. A. A. advises all motorists to call for the sending of official confirmatory telegrams in cases where the authorities may not realize the full import of the agreement in reference to border-wide international automobile reciprocity.

DEALER UNDERTAKES BIG SALES' CONTRACT

Finds Saxon Car Promises To Be Steady, Consistent Roller On Merit

F. L. Du Broy, the head of the Saxon Sales Company, in San Francisco, has just returned from the factory, were he completed a deal to handle the Saxon line in Northern California for the next three years, obligating himself to dispose of $1,500,000 worth of Saxon cars during that period.

"From the point of the distributer I saw nothing that looked more attractive than the Saxon," he said yesterday. "Today this means that it is just as attractive to the buyer, for the buyer has become experienced and that which will not pass his favorable judgment cannot be forced through even the finest selling organization.

"The profitable selling car today must have its intrinsic value. It must be substantially worth the money, the points of difference being a matter of mechanical design or body lines.

"The car with ipferior material or construction cannot be sold today, and therefore the bulk of the trade goes to the standardized car.

"The idea of yearly models does not meet with favor at the Saxon factory, the last car sold is the latest model. If in the course of construction the builders and designers see where a refinement can be installed that will inhance the efficiency or better the mechanical construction of the Saxon it is at once installed.

"This means that a Saxon car never grows old. When an owner wishes to dispose of his car to get a later model he does not have to figure on depreciation that is a model two or three years old."

CAR OWNERS IN NEW YORK

The importance of the automobile registration in New York is shown in the fact that since February 1 the office of the Secretary of State has taken in $2,250,752 from the registration of cars. Up to July 14 of the present year 265,407 owners had registered their cars, dealers numbering 2296. The motor-cycle registration up to the same date was 20,243, with receipts of $50,697

CANADIAN ROAD CONGRESS

Plans for the 1917 Dominion Good Roads congress to be held in Winnipeg, Man., are already beginning to take shape and very shortly word is expected from that city as to the most suitable date for the convention and the best place in which to hold the meeting and the exhibition.

Autoists Pay $14,000,000; $7 in Fees for Each Car

American motorists pay on an average $7 for each car that they operate, in registration fees and personal property taxes, both of which are levied in all but four states, where the latter is omitted. This makes a total expenditure of more than $14,000,000 annually for the privilege of owning a certain type of vehicle. Many of the states also charge for a driver's license.

Tubes Made To Save Tourists Trouble

Goodyear Company Has One That Is Made To Ride Rough Roads

One of the important features of tire equipment that the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, O., is emphasizing at this season of the year when thousands of enthusiastic motorists have heard the call to wander a-wheel and discover the beauty spots hidden in the woodlands of their dreams throughout America, is the inner tube.

The satisfaction of each pilgrimage depends largely upon the run of the car and especially upon the tire and tube squipment. Such a tour demands inner tubes that can defy the unusual and overcome the abnormal—stout and sturdy tubes that will render heroic service.

So Goodyear has constructed Heavy Tourist Tubes, that tuorists may drive from their vacation jaunts a-wheel, the full measure of satisfaction that comes from knowing "the tubes are all right." These thick and sturdy Heavy Tourist Tubes are built for extra service, and are made thickest on the rim side, where the rim rust and pinching must be resisted.

One Factory Gives Any Color Of Cars

Scripps-Booth Company Solves Problem Of Meeting All Tastes in Car Finish

The Scripps-Booth Company has evolved a plan which gives car buyers a wide range of color choice while retaining standardization, so that cars are not held up in the finishing department, says a Shanghai man who is interested in the destinies of this car in China.

"The plan gives the buyer a choice of two standard finishes—blue-black, with white trimming, and Scripps-Booth gray, and each month a certain number of bodies are finished in some other color.

"A person buying early in the month often has a choice of four finishes, as there are occasionally special-finished bodies left over from the preceding month.

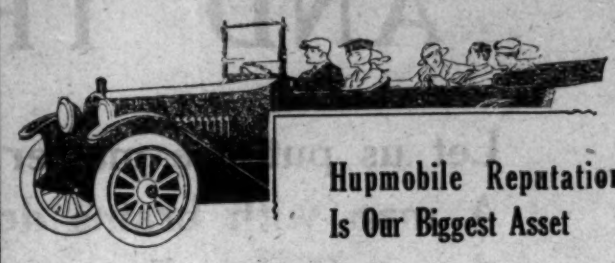
"For instance, the special color in June was azure blue, and in July maroon. Several of the blue bodies made in June were not ordered, and as a result early purchasers in July had a choice of either of the standard finishes or maroon on azure blue.

"The color plans are laid out several months ahead, and a person wanting one of the special colors can arrange for deliver during that month."

SHIP CARS IN ENVELOPES

Studebaker cars are, on request of dealers, shipped in envelopes from the factory. This precaution ensures a car reaching its destination without even a fleck of dust on its glossy surface.

Hupmobile



Hupmobile Reputation Is Our Biggest Asset

"We believe the Hupmobile to be the best automobile of its class in the world"—and what we believe Hupmobile owners all over the world know.

That is Hupmobile reputation.

Ask anyone who knows cars, whether Hupmobile owner or not, and he will tell you two things.

First, that the Hupp Motor Car Corporation has never brought out a poor car.

Second, that any Hupmobile model is a wonderful value for the money.

A study of our specifications, a tour through our factory, an enumeration of the tests we employ to insure quality in material and workmanship, all p ove one thing; namely, that we are not blind or boastful when we say that "we believe the Hupmobile to be the best automobile of its class in the world."

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

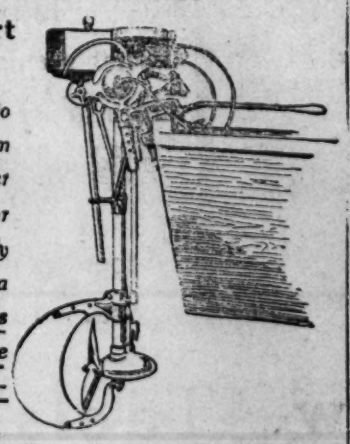
Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m m stroke. (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 880 x 120 m m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.
Dealers for all China, except Peking Province
CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai
DISTRIBUTORS

NEW MODEL
ARCHIMEDES
Portable Boat Motor
2 and 5 H.P.
THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable
Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.
Wm. Katz & Co.,
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SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

It is
IMPOSSIBLE
to obtain a
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or a
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Who have already paid over 150 claims to the entire satisfaction of local car-owners
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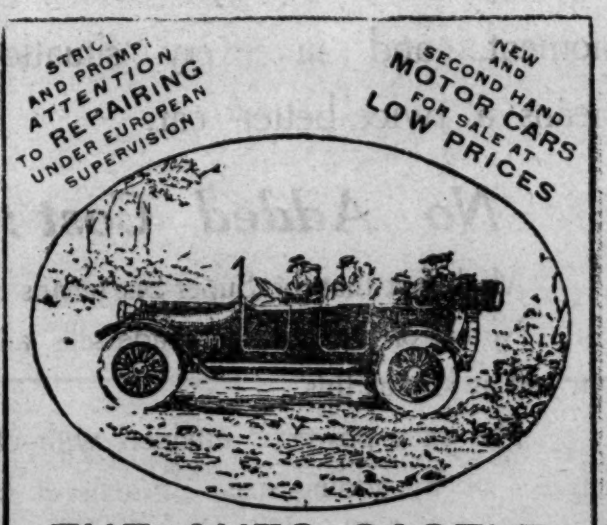
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NEW AND SECOND HAND MOTOR CARS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES
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Insure Your Motor-Car

with the
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

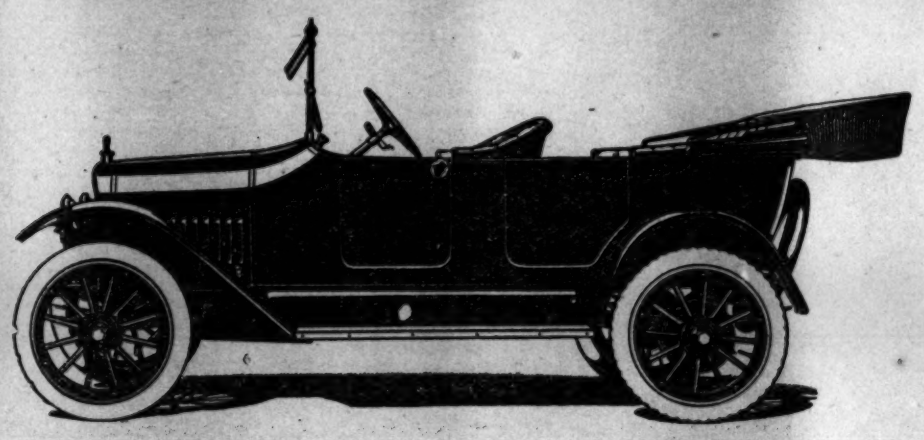
The 1916 Maxwell "THE WONDER CAR"

ONE CHASSIS—FOUR BODY STYLES:

TOURING-CAR, ROADSTER, CABRIOLET AND TOWN-CAR.

The Car of Lowest "First-Cost"

There has been to date no real full five-passenger automobile, with electric starter, electric lights, sliding gear transmission, high-tension magneto, demountable rims, elliptic type springs, "One-Man" khaki hood and every other feature found in high-priced cars to sell at so low a price as the Maxwell.



The Car of Lowest "After-Cost"

It is fitting that the car of lowest "First-Cost" should also be the car of lowest "After-Cost."

The Maxwell is lowering all economy records for:

1st—Miles per set of tyres.
2nd—Miles per gallon of petrol.
3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil.
4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills.

Complete Specification of the Maxwell Motor Car:

MAXWELL

Four-cylinder motor; cone clutch; unit transmission bolted to engine; ¾ floating rear axle; right side steer, center control; 56 inches tread; 103 inches wheel base; 30 x 3½ inches tyres on demountable rims; weight 1960 pounds.

Motor—Bore, 3⅝ inches; stroke, 4½ inches, cylinders and crank case integral: detachable head; valves, 1⁹/₁₆ inch diameter, located on right side and completely enclosed.

Crank Shaft of exceptional size and strength, and fitted with large bearings.

Cam Shaft and cams drop forged integrally from solid bar of steel.

Ignition—Simms high tension magneto.

Cooling—Tubular radiator and fan. Thermo-syphon system with large inlet and outlet connections.

Lubrication—Splash system with positive oil pump, delivering oil to four separate troughs maintaining constant level.

Carburetor—Special atomizer type; dash adjustment to suit starting and running in any climate. Petrol is supplied by gravity.

Petrol Tank—Located under dash cowl, making short and absolute feed to carburetor. Positive feeding qualities, even on steepest grades. Capacity, 10 gallons.

Clutch—Cone clutch; faced with multibestos lining; clutch runs in oil and takes the drive smoothly and without grabbing.

Gear Box—3-speed selective type enclosed in case, which is bolted to flywheel housing. Main transmission shaft has Hyatt roller bearing in front end and bronze bushing, babbitt lined, at rear. Jackshaft has phosphor bronze bushing; gears are nickel steel, heat treated.

Steering and Control—Right side steer; 16 inch steering wheel; irreversible worm steering gear, adjustable; ball thrust on both ends of worm; steering rod, spark and throttle levers enclosed in tube which is rigidly held to instrument board; steering gear case mounted to frame; steering drag link is athwart car and absorbs shock from wheels. **Control:** Gear shift lever in center of driving compartment and operated at left of driver; spark and throttle controls operated on quadrant underneath steering wheel. Throttle also operated by foot accelerator; left foot pedal controls clutch, right foot pedal controls service brake; emergency brake controlled by hand lever alongside of gear shift lever. **Instrument board:** Carburetor adjustment, speedometer, lights and ignition switch, battery regulator switch and ammeter are carried on this board within sight and easy reach of the driver. Lights and ignition switch, ammeter, fuse box, battery regulator are contained in metal housing called the electrical control unit, which can be easily removed for inspection or adjustment.

Wheel Base—103 inches.

Tread—56 inches.

Rear Axle—¾ floating type, five Hyatt bearings; axle shafts of nickel steel; gear ratio 3.58 to 1.

Front Axle—Drop forged I-beam section, extra long wheel hub, running on ball bearings.

Springs—Front, semi-elliptic, 32 inches long, 1¾ inches wide, fixed in front, shackled at rear.

Springs—Rear, ¾ elliptic; lower half 40 inches long, scroll 16 inches long from center of spring shackle to spring seat; 1¾ inches wide, fixed at front to transmit drive, shackled at rear and mounted on a rocking seat.

Frame—Pressed steel with three cross members. Frame is tapered from 33 7-16 inches at rear to 28 inches at front, insuring that the body rests solidly its complete length.

Wheels—Artillery type of best grade hickory; 12 spokes in both front and rear wheels; equipped with demountable rims.

Tyres—30 x 3½ inches front and rear; famous make of anti-skid tyres in rear.

Mud Guards—Crown mud guards, fully enclosed at front and rear between wheels and body; joined by board and convex valances. Running board of pressed steel covered with linoleum, which is bound with non-rusting material.

Equipment—Two electric headlights 9½ inches in diameter with dimmer. Storage battery, electric tail light, electric horn, one-man khaki hood with envelope and quick-adjustable storm curtains, clear vision and double ventilating windscreen, speedometer, spare tyre carrier with extra demountable rim; pump, jack, special spanners and tools.

Bodies—Stream line 5-passenger touring car, 2-passenger roadster, 2-passenger cabriolet and 6-passenger town car. Each luxuriously upholstered and perfectly finished and appointed.

Starting and Lighting System—Simms Huff unit motor and generator, mounted on left side of motor. Pressure by foot on plunger pedal starts electric motor and engages starter pinion with flywheel gearing, thereby spinning motor of car at a rapid rate, which insures immediate starting.

All lights operated on one switch; generator automatically stores current in battery under front seat which furnished electricity for lamps and starting.

Materials—All steels used throughout the new Maxwell are made from our own formula, as specified by our chief metallurgist, after the most exhaustive analyses and tests to determine kind of metal the alloy and heat treatment that would best meet requirements of each particular part.

MAXWELL

A First-Class Car at a price within the reach of all.

The first shipment is expected to arrive about the end of this week.

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS:

The Eastern Garage.

14 Soochow Road **Telephone 1159**

Unexpected Moral Changes Produced By The War

The Profound Alterations in Soldiers' Characters and Thoughts After They Have Faced the Terrors of Battle, the "Throw-Back" to Primitive Emotions and Ideas Explained by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, and Other Scientists

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THE CROSS IN THE HEAVENS—A Painting by A. C. Michael, the English Artist, Which Illustrates the Curious Effect of Purely Natural Phenomena Upon the Overwrought Nerves of Soldiers. "In Ten or Fifteen Minutes, While This Effect of Moonlight Lasted," Wrote the Officer Describing It, "There Was Not a Shot Fired. There Was Absolute Silence on Both Sides."

THE APE MAN—Which Represents Man's Basal Nature, Into Which Soldiers Are Occasionally Plunged with All the Primitive Emotions the Condition Implies.

THE great war in Europe is turning out to be a war of surprises. At every phase it develops the unexpected. In its mechanical aspect this titanic convulsion has given the lie to established war axioms, overturned long established principles of strategy, brought forward entirely new methods of destruction and of defense.

But on the human side there are even more unexpected effects.

Thinkers and teachers all over this country and in Europe are reviewing these manifestations. Prominent among them is G. Stanley Hall, LL.D., president of Clark University, whose article in the Journal of Race Development contains much that is vitally interesting and important.

"To my mind," writes President Hall, "there is no more splendid illustration of the spirit of fair play, of toleration, of true neutrality, in a word, of Americanism, than the spectacle, all over the country, of our schools coolly utilizing this war to teach its geography, history, economics, on a basis of facts that all admit, but without bias toward or offense to any class of our citizens of whatever nationality; and also of our college youth debating everywhere with fervor and conviction the merits of both sides of this conflict, singing alternately 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' 'Rule Britannia,' 'Heil Dir im Siegerkranz' and the 'Marseillaise,' and in the end all joining hands and voices in 'The Star Spangled Banner' as a Doxology.

"Such spectacles are possible only in a land measurably free from the awful handicap of ancient racial animosities and national antagonisms, some of them in Europe as old as the crusades. The spirit that hears all sides with malice toward none and charity for all is not only American, but it is peculiarly academic, for that culture is a very spurious one that does not make man more tolerant toward honest views the opposite of his own."

As to the moral and religious effects of the war, Dr. Hall finds in its literature indictations that, as war tends to bring a reversion in other respects, it is bringing more or less in all the countries involved a reversion toward the religion of youth or childhood. He writes: "Baumann, a German professor, tells us that there is a great trend among the educated soldiers from Nietzsche to the New Testament, and perhaps quite as much to the Old; and Kahler says that the army feels it has four fronts, three toward the enemy and one toward Heaven.

"Another writer describes Jesus as standing before the door of the heart of the German people as he did before the tomb of Lazarus, about to awaken it. We are told of the eagerness of soldiers for simple religious services and their consumption of religious tracts and books. In France there has also undoubtedly been a movement in the same direction, to instance only Psichari's Le Voyage du Centurion," which seems to have had immense vogue not only among soldiers, but among civilians.

France, of course, since the end of the Concordat, has has been becoming more indifferent to religion; and the State, and especially the educational department, had made prodigious efforts to substitute the worship of France itself for loyalty to the Church, somewhat as Japan had done; for as there is little Protestantism of few half-way stations along the grammar of assent, the problem here is peculiar.

The centurion of the New Testament was a military man having soldiers under him, who believed Jesus could heal his servant at a distance.This he did with evndent great surprise and hearty commandation that a soldier and a Gentile should have such faith

"So Psichari's assumption is that no man can be a soldier without being a Christian and vice versa. because the Christian must be ready to lay down his life for something dearer than it. As his hero, who is himself, leaves Paris, he feels the artificiality of civilization there, and as he advances through successive degradations into Mauretania, he finds himself as never before, because he has found something larger than self—namely the love and service of Christ, which he identifies as the love and service of man.

The fina moral is that, just as the hero was really converted in his campaign against the disciples of Mahomet, so French soldiers are being slowly converted to a larger, higher life in their advance against the great anti-Christ devotees of Thor, the Germans. This is the work that has made its appeal.

"Very interesting to the psychologist, too, are the striking illustrations of credulity, as instance the angels at Mons, who were said by so many to have actually appeared and turned the Germans eastward when they had their enemy in their power, stories which the Psychical Research Society has rather elaborately studied and which Machen has embodied in 'The Bowmen'; the false story of the Russian bells, of which 'L'Illustration' printed a full account, that scores, if not hundreds of them, to which the Russians attach an almost superstitious reverence, were taken from the churches overrun by the Germans and deposited in the public square of Moscow.

Other instances are the credulity with regard to the Russian Army going from Vladivostok through England to Flanders; the persistent myth of a yellow French auto carrying a prodigious sum of money secretly and by night through Germany to Russia, which caused watches to be set in many cities and caused the deaths of a number of men; the rumor that the Crown Prince had committed suicide; that the Kaiser was dying; that a great earthquake had overthrown the lions in Trafalgar Square in London; the Wolfe Agency's report that King George had been captured; that England had sought to buy with numberless donkey-loads of gold the allegiance of the Sultan; the stories of spies, fliers, of wounded soldiers who lived supernaturally with their limbs and in one case the head shot away."

It is found that the war has been very hard on the nerves of those who have stayed at home. After referring to those in the trenches—their panic to kill as a means of self-preservation—Dr. Hall mentions interesting transformations in the character of the stay-at-homes. He says:

"Quite often those thought phlegmatic before have seemed to find their ideal medium for efficient action in the excitement of the war. Several agencies have been developed for eliminating the unfit because those prone to panic are extremely dangerous, and in Germany three stations of examination for incipient nervous troubles have been developed at home and supplementary agencies in the field. Panics of horses constitute another rather interesting chapter. So does the increase of the population of asylums. No war was ever so hard on the nerves of those who participated as this, with its trench life, terrific explosions and so on. It is in a semi-unconscious state and purely impulsively that most of the great acts of heroism are performed, so that people become heroes without knowing it.

"Freud and many others have shown how regressive war is, how it plunges man back into his basal nature, how it may perhaps in a sense be a psychological necessity occasionally, because it relieves both the tension of progress, which is hard, and the monotony and specialization of life. It immerses man in the rank primitive emotions. Some of these genetic psychologists believe that it is almost regenerative of energy, and some are pessimistic, holding that the basal instinct of mankind is to kill in the sense of Hobbes, that the murder lust is the deepest thing in man, and that such a war as this shows how very superficial and ineffective are all the restraints that culture has imposed, how the hundreds and thousands, perhaps millions, of years in which man's basal nature has been developed, are still incomparably stronger than the superficial veneer of culture of the last two or three millennia. Man longs for things racially old. He lives on an evolutionary ladder. Retrogression is a means of regeneration.

"From a eugenic point of view the war is unspeakably horrible. We have various estimates as to the number of thousands of babies per month that would have been born had the twenty million men in the field stayed at home, and already we have a number of appalling statistics as to the unprecedented drop of the baby crop.

"Now heredity is the most ancient and precious wealth and worth, and if it is impaired in quality or quantity, disaster must follow, for only the young, the old, and the feeble are left at home to propagate the race. Of the schemes that this situation has suggested this is not the place to speak. There can be no doubt that a war involving such terrific and unprecedented strain upon the nervous system will vastly impair the quality of parenthood, not only for years but for generations, because we know something of the very close connection between the nervous and the reproductive system.

"Again, if Europe is set back, does it not follow that the fecund east, e. g., China, which has already begun its regeneration, will at least greatly lessen the culture interval that separates the yellow from the white race? It seems to me the main thing in view of all these stupendous problems in this country is for us to keep our pose and make real neutrality our religion; to insist upon a judicial attitude; to always hear the other side; to be ready not only to learn of the side to which our sympathies run counter, but to study, to appreciate this point of view.

The glory of this country is that those who come here to make a tabula rasa of all these ghastly inherited prejudices and animosities and rancors, and that toleration means that people must agree to differ. That we have none of these old chimneys to burn, but that we can develop the philosophic temper to keep questions on which men differ wide open, is the glory of the country and gives us cause to love it more than ever."

Referring to the violent denunciations of German war methods and of the Kaiser as the individual upon whom that responsibility rests, Dr. Hall thinks that we should try to understand the German ruler and his motives better.

"It is hard for us to understand the normal state of mind of an able man in his position. It is inevitable that he should believe in his destiny, and perhaps it is necessary for him to be no less violently antagonistic to the Social Democrats, who seem to be his bete noir. Perhaps he did tell the Potsdam recruits in 1905 that they might be called upon to shoot even their parents or brothers, referring to the Social Democrats; that they were the only foe he knew, etc. But it seems to me our function as neutrals is to try to understand the attitude of such a man in such a position before we pronounce him insane or the mad dog of Europe, etc. We really have a great task before us to comprehend a type of race and nationality which is so different from our own and which can so readily be made to seem both outrageous and absurd."

It is quite generally understood that participation in actual warfare is apt to result in a general decline of moral and religious feeling. Recently The Church Times, of London, printed a symposium of observations regarding this point by chaplains at the front, the result being another surprise out of this war of unexpected phenomena.

"As regards the effects of open Christianity, one man remarked that in billets if one went on saying one's prayers sometimes the other man (or men) would also. In huts men were quite civil, and would sometimes quiet down while men were praying. In two cases, after some time, the hut put up a demand that the men should say their prayers aloud for the general benefit."

Historians of the wars of the Crusades agree that the exalted Christian motive of these wars exercised no restraint over the soldiers, who were as licentious in their words and acts as soldiers customarily are. But it appears as though the very magnitude of the European war, with its slaughter running into millions of lives, and its unexampled horrors, is producing a profound moral effect upon the whole world.

A Photograph of the Simple Amusements of Soldiers at the Front, in Which They Find a Maximum of Pleasure Because of the Narrowing Life of the Trenches.

THE SLEEP OF THE TRENCHES—This Fitful, Nightmare-Haunted "Rest" Is One of the Factors That, by Disturbing the Complex Nervous System, Cause the Most Profound Mental and Moral Changes in the Soldiers of This War, According to Science.

A New Scientific Reason for Not Sleeping in Our Clothes

THERE is another reason besides cleanliness why civilized people do not sleep in the clothes they have worn during the day. It is because the extremes of external temperature are much less bearable when we are asleep, and consequently the man sleeping in his clothes finds himself too cold in Winter and too hot in Summer.

As recent scientific experiments have shown, the body's capacity to regulate temperature is diminished through sleep. This appears to apply both to heat and cold. A healthy man's nervous and muscular activity is reduced to the natural minimum when he falls asleep, and it is then that his temperature falls to its lowest point.

The chief factor in the daily variation which takes place in the temperature of every normal human being is the alternation of a day of activity with a night of rest. The man who reverses the usual order of things and works at night and sleeps through the day, brings upon himself a corresponding change in the variations of his temperature.

Owls and other birds which are active at night show a rise of temperature during the hours of darkness and a fall during the day. This is a result of the well-known fact that muscular activity means an increased production of heat.

During the deep sleep which follows extreme fatigue, the sensitiveness of the nervous system is greatly reduced, and it becomes unable to perceive the lowness of temperature. The unconsciousness of sleep gradually passes into the unconsciousness of collapse. According to the popular belief such a man dies "frozen to death," but as a matter of fact he was killed long before his temperature fell to zero.

What really killed him was the resumption of the activity of his tissues, which always follows the loss of nervous control. As a result there was less and less chemical change accompanied by the production of heat, and at an internal temperature of aboot 68 degrees life ceased.

This is why, as experience has often shown, the weary traveller who gives way to the imperative desire to sleep upon the line of march is doomed to death when he has no adequate protection from extreme cold.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY OCTOBER 15 1916

'SOCCER' STARTS WITH POLICE WIN

St. Xavier's Give Them a Good Game and Are Only Beaten Two to 0

ROBERTSON SHINES EARLY

Winners Have Most of Last Season's Men Out; Schoolboys Show Promise

Football made its appearance yesterday, when St. Xavier's attended at the Police ground to see what they could do with the Force. The College team are entering the Senior division of the League this season and so many people were anxious, as well as curious, to see what they would do against one of the most powerful combinations that we have.

Taking the game all round, although it was very early in the season, it showed that the boys will want a lot of beating and that they will probably be as prominent in the upper circles as they were among the smaller fry. The game resulted in a win for the Police by 2 goals to nothing, but it might just as easily have been the other way about.

The extra weight of the Police was a factor in their success. England unfortunately got in the way of a ball when it was somewhere near his own goal and he was responsible for the Police's initial success. The second goal was more satisfactory to both sides, for Dixon nicely judged it and gave the goalie no chance.

The Police had most of their last year's string out and they should make every other team in the League fight very hard to get a couple of points out of them. Quayle, at back, was very safe. He puts plenty of beef behind the ball.

Robertson is in good form already and the clever player is bound to please his many admirers this season. Adams, as usual, was as steady as a rock. He is an ideal half.

All the Xavier's boys are shaping nicely and, as soon as they find confidence, will do well. The College is also putting in a junior team to fill up the ranks of the Second Division. This is good news, for the boys are taught to play the game and they reflect great credit on Brother Faust, who does so much in coaching them.

School Sports

By Domino Junior

Second League football fans are now looking forward to a successful football season. This is due mainly to the wise decision of St. Xavier to play two teams. Most of their last year's cracks will be doing work for the senior team, but what the Second League fans are interested in is the material St. Xavier will produce in that league. That it will be good goes without saying. But how good?

* * *

The Hanburians will be able to put up one of the best teams this season. Their hard working secretary, Mr. A. Madar, has mustered so many of the Old Boys together, that no difficulty will be found in putting on perhaps the best team in the junior league. All the players on last year's team are available, with the exception of Haas, but his loss is made up by the return of Alex Soufoulis. On a guess, they certainly look like being hot favorites, but that will depend, of course, on what the new St. Xavier eleven will be like, as well as on the various other teams.

* * *

The Public School Old Boys have practically the same team they put up last season. Some additions may be made, as many Old Boys have been got together since. Their third annual meeting takes place on Tuesday, and we shall know then whether they intend to put themselves hard to work for league laurels. There is a promise of a strong team being put on the field.

NANYANG'S DOUBLE WIN

Yesterday (14th inst.) Nanyang College and Shanghai University (Baptist) had both tennis and baseball matches on the latter's grounds from 3 to 5 p.m. Both events turned out in Nanyang's favor. The baseball score was 23-4. For the tennis, each side won a single set but the double set was Nanyang's.

Crews Down to Hard Grind for Regatta

The past week has seen all the crews in strenuous training morning and evening for the regatta at Henli on October 28 and 29. In the darkness of the early evening boats may be seen threading their ways through the congested river traffic and appearing surely to outsiders to be propelled by phantom crews.

The training for the International eights is extremely keen. The English crew go out frequently at midday, the Scottish believe in early morning work, more perhaps by force of circumstances than for any other reason. The American Team are to be seen out almost every evening *pursued* by a fast motor boat.

A word or two as to the present form of the crews may be of interest:

Scottish "8." The eight have had their usual training difficulties to overcome and are a talkative lot but on the whole keen enough and show a great deal of improvement. The crew swing fairly well together but do not keep their form for very long. Somebody begins to get careless and then the rolling commences. There is not enough life and firmness of stroke about this boat at present for it to give much anxiety to its rivals. After some changes the crew at present rowing for Scotland is: Bow, McArthur, 2, Wilson; 3, Gordon; 4, McIntyre; 5, Macdonald; 6, Wilson; 7, Graham; Stroke, Brodie.

Bow.—Is a trifle slow on his recovery. Finishes well but varies the length of his stroke too much. This may be due to the general unsteadiness of the boat.

2.—Does not get his oar right up to his chest and is inclined to let the slide run too freely both going forward and going backward.

3.—His blade work is bad, but for one so new to rowing in Eights in the choppy Whangpoo he shapes well, should carry on his swing further back and bring the oar right up to his chest.

4.—Is a strong puller but has too much arm work about his rowing. He would get along better with more body swing and less deep blade work. Slides somewhat rapidly forward and has not enough continuous swing in his action.

5.—Rows a strong blade and sits well. Sometimes his slide is not held as well as it should be.

6.—Is inclined to be a little deep at times. Swings well and has a good lively beginning. Must however aim at an equally good finish.

7.—Has faults which are hard to overcome at this stage of his rowing career.

Stroke.—Rows a neat blade and pulls it well through. Should however mark his beginning and finish better and be generally more lively on the recovery.

The Scottish stroked by T. W. R. Wilson are doing steady work daily and a marked improvement is noticeable in their swing since their last week end work at Henli.

The American crew has been hard at work for several weeks, going through the grind of training and getting the new men into form. The crew has been handicapped and development hindered by sickness of several of the men and the shakeup which followed. The make-up of the crew is as follows:

V. Olsen	Bow
Neff	2
Stewart	3
Merrill	4
Davis	5
Ericsen	6
Sauer	7
Bristow	Stroke
Mitchell	Cox.

This seating arrangement is not permanent, but the crew, as now boated, does remarkably well. Several of the younger men have pronounced individual faults, but the crew rows together in good style and keeps excellent time. The American lot are rather light—about a 160 pound crew—and will depend on a strict American style of rowing to win.

Ashley, a former American University oarsman, is coaching. He has whipped the crew into shape in short time and without changing many men.

The Americans will appear in several of the other races. Neff, Stewart, and Ericsen in the Junior races; Davis in the griffin race and the other International races will be made up from the veterans of the eight-oared crew, with possibly Gardner and Strassman.

Nearly every afternoon, this crew of huskies can be seen going under the garden bridge and across the river followed by a fast coaching motor boat.

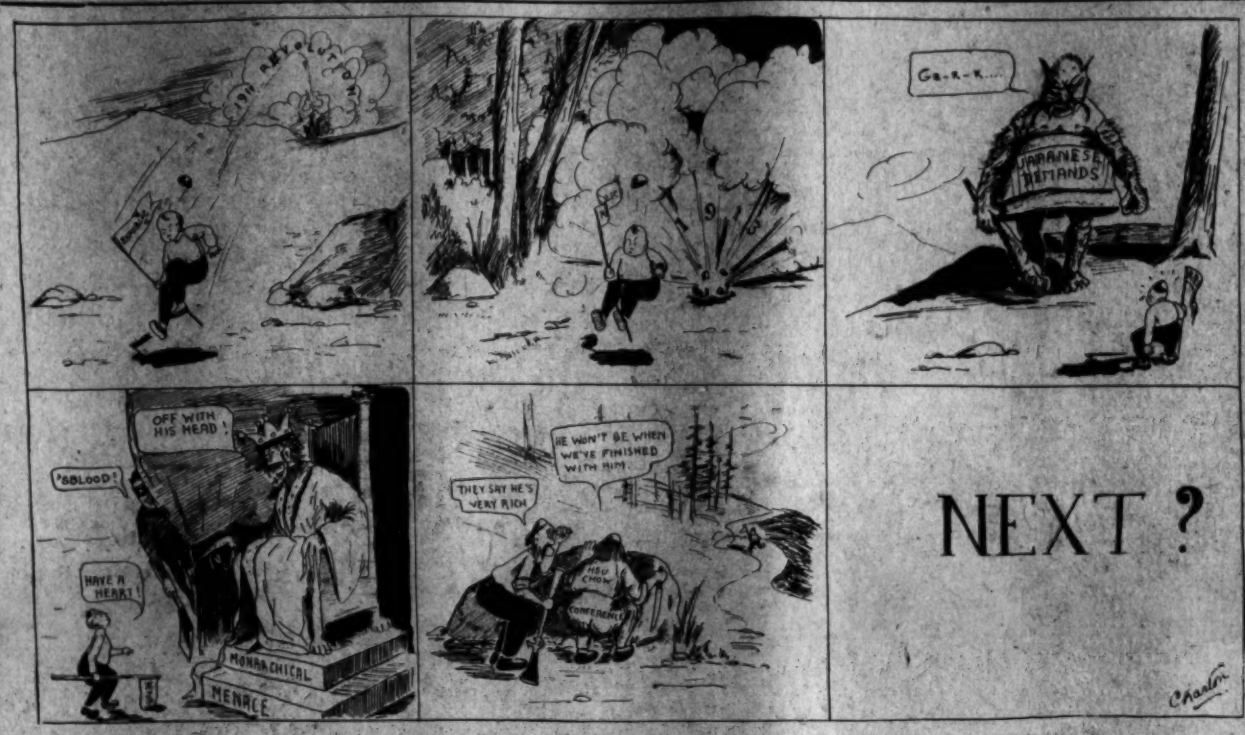
The English right has been made up, and barring accidents, will row as follows:—

Bow.—Mansfield	136 lb.
2.—Annett	140 lb.
3.—Brown	142 lb.
4.—Pollard	150 lb.
5.—Gande	171 lb.
6.—Campbell	147 lb.
7.—Watson	161 lb.
Stroke—Jones	152 lb.
Cox.—Bowman	125 lb.

The crew is on the light side, averaging 150 lb. per man, but is shaping well. Water conditions in Shanghai are very much against good rowing, but at Henli the crew have put in good work "tubbing," and last week-end rowed a full course trial in

(Continued on Page 2)

Wanted: A Prophet To Finish This — Charton Gives It Up!



S.N.R. Ladies Tie The Gentlemen at Cricket; 63 Runs To the Side

The Gentlemen Batted Left Handed With Pick-Handles And Still Couldn't Win!

The cricket season of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Recreation Club was brought to a successful termination yesterday afternoon with a match between teams representative of the ladies of the railway on one side and the gentlemen members of the club on the other.

The grounds were tastefully decorated for the occasion and the services of the Boys Orphanage Band from Kiangwan helped to enliven the proceedings. Teas which had been kindly arranged by the ladies were served during the interval.

The Captain of the gentlemen's side won the toss and had no alternative but to put in the ladies to bat. Thanks to good displays by Mrs. P. D. Sullivan and Miss Extras (27) they made the respectable total of 63 runs.

After tea in the pavilion, the gentlemen went in to bat, but could not do better than tie the ladies' score, the bowling of Mrs. F. D. Mulvey and Mrs. Holmes being too good to allow the gentlemen (who had the advantage of batting left-handed with pick handles) to make many runs.

At the conclusion of the match dancing was indulged in "a la home style on the village green" to the excellent music rendered by the Orphanage Band.

The following are the scores:

Ladies:

Mrs. F. D. Mulvey (Captain)	5
Mrs. Holmes	1
Mrs. P. D. Sullivan	13
Mrs. D. McKay	0
Miss N. Arthur	0
Miss E. McKay	0
Master Cyril Wayne	6
Miss C. De Britto	4
Miss E. Collis	5
Mrs. J. A. Bailey	0
Mrs. Glendinning	2
Mrs. J. McKay	0
Miss M. Tyler, not out	0
Extras	27
	63

Gentlemen:

C. L. W. Bailey	10
E. T. Forestier	5
P. Keeffe	0
P. D. Sullivan	10
F. D. Mulvey (Captain)	2
C. L. G. Wayne	10
F. Dunstan	5
B. L. Cheetham	10
W. K. Chun	7
H. T. Mousley	1
Ho Wing-chuen	1
R. G. Glendinning	1
D. McKay, retired hurt	1
	63

At the request of the bowlers of both sides no records of the bowling analysis were kept.

American Co., S. V. C.

Sharpshooters' Course

The American Co., S.V.C., fired the American National Rifle Association's Qualification Course for Sharpshooters, yesterday afternoon, Pte. Sauer heading the list with the excellent score of 192 out of 200.

The conditions were:—

Any rifle and any sights allowed.

Arm, hand or rifle must touch post or parapet.

Slow fire, 200 yards, 5 shots, standing, from post rest; 300 yards, 5, kneeling, from trench; 400 yards, 5, sitting or squatting, from trench; 500 yards, 5, prone, from trench (total 20 shots). Then one skirmish run of 20 shots. Necessary to qualify: an aggregate score of 150, or a total score on skirmish of 75. On ranges where posts and parapets are not provided, the firing may be from the prescribed positions, without the rests.

The skirmish begins at 500 yards. 5 shots are fired at each of above distances and positions. Targets exposed 30 seconds for each range and down 1½ minutes for each advance. All advances are at double time. A coach accompanies each skirmish. Score taken at end of run. If there are more than 20 hits on targets, run must be repeated.

The following men made the required score and are eligible to fire for qualification as expert riflemen.

	Slow fire.	Skirmish.	Total.
Pte. Sauer	97	95	192
Sergt. Hykes	96	90	186
Pte. Britton	98	83	181
Pte. Adamson	99	80	179
Pte. Rasmussen	92	86	178
Capt. Ransom	94	83	177
Corp. Chapman	89	86	175
Corp. Howe	99	75	174
Lt. Swan	96	78	174
Pte. Vaughan	90	82	172
Pte. Hall	94	76	170
Pte. Ollerdessen	87	76	163
Pte. Woodberry	93	65	158
Sergt. Roberts	86	71	157
Corp. Ashley	87	69	156
2nd Lt. Sanford	87	64	151

Monthly Cup Shoot

The American Co. held its monthly cup shoot, yesterday, under favorable weather conditions. The conditions were as follows:

200 yards, standing, with a post rest, 300 yards, kneeling behind a parapet and 400 yards, sitting or squatting, behind a parapet. All three practices slow fire at Target "B" (Bull's eye). Springfield Rifles were used.

The high scorers were Pte. T. C. Britton and Pte. A. Q. Adamson, who each scored a "possible" (25 points) at each range. The tie was shot off at 400 yards, Pte. Britton winning with three bull's-eyes against Pte. Adamson's two and one inner.

Scouting Notes For The Week

By Tracker

October 10th was a great day for the scouts of Shanghai and one that will be remembered for a long time to come. At 8.15 a.m., 350 scouts, representing the Chinese troops, paraded at the Hsi Men Fang Pei Ch'iao, and from there, led by their respective District Scoutmasters, marched to the West Gate, on to a piece of land lent by the Kiangsu Education Board.

The troops were drawn up in horseshoe formation and the different colored uniforms of the scouts made a pretty setting for the function. The ceremony of saluting the flag was performed by the whole Division, the salute being given by the buglers of the 3rd and 5th Troops.

* * *

At 9.30, the troops came smartly to the "Alert" as His Excellency Yang Tcheng, with his staff, left their cars and proceeded towards the parade ground. After inspecting the troops very critically, His Excellency spoke a few well chosen words to the scouts.

* * *

He reviewed the work of the first five years of the Republic, exhorting them to stand by their scouting principles, which, he said, would stand them in good stead when they were called upon to fight their own battles and reminded them that the scouts of today would be the men of China's future. A word of thanks to the Scoutmasters who have given so much of their time to the training of the scouts closed his speech, which will be remembered for a long time by those who were present.

Three cheers and a "tiger" closed the parade and the troops marched back to the Fang Pei Ch'iao, where they were dismissed at half past ten.

* * *

Another little ceremony to mark the day was the unfurling of the troop flag of the 6th Troop by the District Scoutmaster of the Western District. These colors were presented by District Scoutmaster H. R. Hertslet, but were not ready before he left for home and the opportunity given by Tuesday's parade made the function all the more impressive.

* * *

During the afternoon, some of the troops in the Western District accepted the invitation of the Faculty of Fuhtan College, the headquarters of the 7th Troop, to a field day and inter-troop sports and a very pleasant time they had. The results in the inter-troop events were: 7th Troop 3, 11th Troop 1, 9th Troop 0.

* * *

In a walk around the city, scouts were to be seen everywhere, in many cases doing their "good turn" as good scouts do and I am sure there were many people on that day who were glad there was such a thing as scouting amongst the Chinese boys.

Recs.' Ground Boys Have Easy Win Over Staff of The S. C. C.

Song Ching Lays Out 6 Wickets For 17; Follows With Score of 37

The annual match between the boys of the S.C.C. and the S.R.C. took place on the Cricket Club ground yesterday afternoon when history repeated itself. The Recs boys won easily, and thus added another victory to their long list. It was naturally a bowlers' day out. The S.C.C. boys went in first but put up no show at all against the bowling of Song Ching who collared 6 wickets for 17 runs, and showed his skill with the ball by performing the hat trick. The whole of the S.C.C. side were out for 30 runs.

It looked as if the visitors would fare no better with the bat for three of their wickets went down for 4 runs, but thanks to a vigorous display on the part of Song Ching, who scored 37, the Recs boys managed to gather 79 before the last man went.

Song Ching was the hero of the game both with bat and ball. He scored more than the whole of the opposite side and nearly half the total of his own. Tonight when the two teams meet together at a restaurant somewhere in Foochow Road, as is the custom, Song Ching will have a very good time.

Chang Foo is a little fellow who hardly stands as high as an ordinary size bat, but he pottered about in the most amusing way and his 5 runs gave the large number of spectators any amount of fun.

For the S.C.C. Foo Ling and Kwei Sze shared the wickets, the latter doing well by capturing 5 for 18. The fielding on both sides was original but effective.

S. C. C.

King Long, run out	3
Shu Dei, c. Fong Kew, b. Song Ching	2
King Foo, bowled Man Ling	4
Chang Foo, bowled Man Ling	0
Foo Ling, bowled Man Ling	0
Kwei Sze, c. Emily, b. Song Ching	7
Jacko, c. and b. Song Ching	0
Ah Sung, bowled Song Ching	8
Tei Nan, c. Sun Tze, b. Song Ching	5
Sze Hui, c. and b. Song Ching	0
Loo Loo, not out	1
Extras	0
Total	30

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Song Ching	8.2	1	17	6
Man Ling	8	3	12	3

S. R. C.

Ah King-foo, played on b. Foo Ling	0
Song Ching, b. Foo Ling	37
King Zue, c. and b. Foo Ling	3
Man Ling, bowled Foo Ling	0
Wan Nan, bowled Foo Ling	2
Chang Foo, c. and b. Kwei Sze	5
Sun Sze, b. Kwei Sze	5
Emily, b. Kwei Sze	16
San Sze, b. Kwei Sze	2
Fong Ken, not out	4
Lo King-sze, c. Chang Foo, b. Kwei Sze	0
Extras	5
Total	79

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Foo Ling	14	2	36	5
Sze Hai	2	1	9	—
Loo Loo	2	—	10	—
Kwei Sze	10	2	18	5

CHAMPIONSHIP AT TENNIS TO KASHIO

Japanese Star Defeats Mr. W. P. Roberts, By Three Sets To One

ATTENDANCE IS LARGE

A Study Of New Champion's Style; It Looks Easy But It Isn't!

Defeating W. P. Roberts, at the French Club, yesterday, in the final of the gentlemen's singles, S. Kashio now holds the Shanghai lawn tennis championship. The scores in his favor were 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

There was a big attendance, but, it being a championship game, the lookers-on can only have been disappointed at the exhibition. Kashio was a winner from the start. Roberts had the jumps badly in the first two sets, which were merely practice for the Japanese.

Then Roberts straightened up. He has a much better service than Kashio and he used it well, but it is not so good that it absolutely demoralises an opponent. He secured the third set and that was as far as he went.

For the next bout, both men held to the back line as though they were compelled to and there are very few who can stand against Kashio when it comes to simply taking the ball on the bounce and waiting the rally out. Roberts did the running, Kashio the scoring and the match was over.

The contest does not merit more description; the winner does. Possibly because the Japanese, where athletics are concerned, keep much to themselves, blossoming out only in championships, Kashio does not seem to be properly appreciated. Apart from his play, the sequence of his successes proves him to be a more than average player.

With a partner much inferior to himself, he won the Hong Doubles. With Wade, he got into the final for the open doubles and the title goes to them by default, their opponents most unfortunately being compelled to scratch. Kashio won his way right through to the final in the singles. Of course, it might have been different had Mr. McEachran been able to meet him. Still, he earned by victories the right to contest the title.

Kashio's tennis is as dull to watch as John Roberts' billiards. A spectator goes away saying there is nothing brilliant in it—and there isn't—yet he wins. So did Roberts. He knew how to make things easy on the table and Kashio must be able to do the same on the court.

The cunning of Mr. Toussaint, the placing of the brothers Wheen, the dash of Mr. Ollerdessen, the all-round excellence of Captain Barrett, all are better to look at than the monotonous driving of the little Japanese—but he wins. Applaud as much as you like and he never smiles. He has the imperturbability of the Oriental and the earnestness of his particular race—both in excess.

He may be able to run like a hare, but no-one has ever seen him; it is always the other man does it. He will play "your pat, my pat" as long as Dr. Moore, if the other one wants it and the tallest and hardest hitting volley enthusiast will find Kashio equally ready to oblige—as in the Hong final, for instance.

His service looks childish from the cane chairs, but there is something uncanny about it which makes it difficult to return with precision and, nine times out of ten, he plays with the second ball in his hand. To sum him up, no-one knows how he does it, but he does and Kumagae, his wonderful countryman, when Kashio helped him to clean up everything in the Olympic Games, said that the assistance was everything he required, so there must have been some class to it.

Kashio has improved wonderfully as compared with last season. If the rate of betterment continues, he will be a marvel next year.

Crews Down to Hard Grind for Big Regatta

(Continued from Page 1)

which the form was quite good for the stage of training reached.

Bow. Mansfield.—A light weight. Must swing straight and not fall away from his work; must also take care to cover the blade only. Inclined to be slow with his hands.

No. 2.—Annett.—Has improved considerably since the Spring. Must try to catch the beginning with stroke; also to avoid rowing deep. A good worker.

No. 3.—Brown.—A good oar and rows his weight. Has a strong blade, with a good catch at the beginning. Inclined to sky a little and should watch this fault.

No. 4.—Pollard.—A keen oar. Also inclined to sky. Should let the hands come up a little on the forward swing, reach well forward, and get a better beginning. Must take charge of his slide more, and not get flurried when stroke quickens up.

No. 5.—Gande.—An experienced oar, and a cheerful worker. A heavy weight, and needs to train down. Should try to get the hands away faster and cultivate more swing.

No. 6.—Campbell.—A young oar and a newcomer to the boat. Has a sound idea of the principles of rowing and will develop into a good oar, with practice.

No. 7.—Watson.—A neat oar. Rows a good finish, but must hold the slide more at the beginning of the stroke and get a better catch. Must watch the time, as it depends on the way in which he backs up stroke as to whether bow side is welded on to stroke side—whether the "eight" becomes a composite whole, or merely eight men in a boat.

Stroke.—Jones.—A steady oar, and cool. Should try not to hang at the beginning of the stroke. Gets a good long stroke and finishes well. Inclined to work too hard (he must make his crew do the work) and consequently tends to overswing and throw his head back. Must watch this.

During the last ten days considerable improvement has been shown in the boat, but a flatter catch and harder drive is still required, and the *swing forward must not be hurried.* The men keep steady when paddling, but hurry forward on their slides when stroke quickens—rushing him, and being apt to get in too soon. The only way to quicken the stroke is to drive (legs) the blade through the water *harder still* and "rattle" the hands away.

The Rowing Club has decided to conduct the motor boat race under the system now used in England which is known as "Performance Handicapping." By this method which was adopted in a recent race, nine boats irrespective of class finished within ten seconds, which, as the writer states, brought the spectators to their feet.

Under this system each boat owner regardless of the fact that his boat is a twenty miler, or only equipped with an outboard one cylinder engine, has a fair chance to be the winner. As a very nice lot of prizes are to be given for this event, it is hoped that every owner of a power boat will be on hand to compete. The handicap method is as follows:

Each boat entering the race will run around the course and give in its time to the Race Committee, which will handicap the boats for the first heat upon the times so returned.

The elapsed times of the first heat shall be used for handicapping the second heat and the times of the second for handicapping the final.

Points will be awarded in each heat upon the corrected times by the "Point System."

A boat which beats its trial times in running the first heat or which beats its rating in subsequent heats by more than two per cent. shall be penalized by the Race Committee by being given last place: If more than one boat is to be penalized in one heat, the worst offender shall be given last place and so on.

The Race Committee may use its discretion in the matter of fixing handicaps in the second and final heats and may even go so far as to place a fair running boat which was late starting and came in last in a heat ahead of boats in the same heat which had to be penalized. It would be foolish to rate a boat for any heat upon her slow elapsed time in the previous heat due to being late at the start or from any other cause within the knowledge of the Committee.

Gallops of The Ponies in Training for The Autumn Races

Saturday, October 14, 1916.

Pony.	Rider.	¼ mile.	½ mile.	¾ mile.	1 mile.	1¼ miles.	1½ miles.	1¾ miles.	2 miles.	Last quarter.
Pessimist	WH	—	—	—	2.26.2	3.00				33.3
Buzzard	CEP									
Nirvana	boy	—	—	—	—	2.57.3 (last 1¼ of 1½ whole time 3.30)				32
The Spec	FV	36.3	—	—	2.24.3	2.58.1				33.3
The Starling	boy	—	—	—	2.19					—
Capercailzie	WH	—	—	—	2.18					—
Rosewood	boy	—	—	1.48.2	2.22.3	last mile				34.1
Moratorium	GW	38	—	—	2.27.4	3.02.2	last 1¼			34.3
Zuider Zee	boy	37.1	—	—	2.23.2	2.55.3				32.1
Pierrot	boy	—	—	—	—	2.59.3				—
Goldie	boy	—	—	—	—	3.01.2				—
Seaweed	TGD	—	1.15	1.48						33
Black Diamond	JJ	—	—	—	—	—				31.4
Hellespont	RMD	—	—	1.44	2.16.3	(last mile)				32.3
Winsome Dahlia	boy	36	—	—	2.29	3.01.4				32.4
Billie	T	—	—	—	—	2.58.4				—
Lillé	MOS	—	—	—	—	3.01.4				—
The Raj	boy	36.4	—	—	—	2.54.2				—
Spear	FV									—
Cocos Chief	AJPH	—	—	—	—	3.26				—
Ambleside	SAS	—	—	—	2.30.1					—
Giant Dahlia	boy	—	—	—	—	2.59.1 (last 1¼ of 1½ whole time 3.34.2)				—
Charlemagné	IE	—	—	—	2.34	3.05.2				31.2
Sandy	JJ	—	—	—	—	3.07				—
The Doc	FV					3.03				—
Darjat	T					3.06.3				—
Triumphant Dahlia	boy					2.53.3				—
Pingwu Chief	AJPH	—	—	—	—	3.01.3				—
Mush	NWH					2.58.2	last 1¼ of 1¾			—
Malcolm	RMD					2.58.4				—
Candlelight	EM	—	—	—	—	2.53.2				—
Sidelight	boy	—	—	—	—	2.54				—
Daylight	FV	—	—	—	—	2.54				—
Hazelnut	WH	—	—	—	2.24.3	2.57.3	last 1¼ of 2			33
Kamakura	boy	—	—	—	—	3.13				—
Derby Chief	AJPH	—	—	—	—	3.08.4				—
Puck	JAH	41	—	—	—	3.08.4				—
Pete	JIE	—	—	—	—	3.09				—
Peter	JJ	—	—	—	—	3.11				—
Inchkeith	RMD	—	—	—	—	2.54.3	last 1¼			—
Arizona	FV	—	—	—	2.18	—				—
Sir Lamerock	boy	—	—	—	—	3.00				—
Erotas	boy	—	—	—	—	3.00.3				—
Birdwood	IE	—	—	—	—	2.54.1				—
Peronne	GW	—	—	—	—	3.02.4				—
Osiris	ESBR	—	—	—	about	3.08	last 1¼			—
Uganda	boy	—	—	—	2.32.4	3.05.2				32.3
Palny Chief	AJPH	—	—	—	—	3.10.2				—
Bubble	JJ	—	—	—	—	3.12.2				—
Ayessess	boy	—	—	—	—	3.05				—
Dinant	boy	40	—	—	—	2.59				—
Squeak	JJ	—	—	—	—	3.18				—
Sentry	FV	37.3	—	—	2.24.3	2.57	last 1¼ of 2			32.2
Viator	boy	—	—	—	—	3.08.4	last 1¾ in 4.05			—
Bornite	boy	—	—	—	2.20	2.53.3				33.3
Bros Papa	boy	—	—	—	—	2.59				—
Driver	AJ	—	—	—	—	2.59	last 1¼ of 2 whole time 4.58.2			—
Paragon	boy	34.2	—	—	2.18	2.54.1	last 1¼ of a distance			36.1
Sandiway	FV	—	—	—	—	2.57.2				—
McDonald	boy	—	—	—	2.26					—
Cay	boy	—	—	—	2.24.2					—
Trent	boy	—	—	—	2.25.2					—
Mersey	boy	—	—	1.46.4	2.21.1					34.2
Brussels	boy	37.2	1.11.3	—	2.30.3	3.03.3				33
Bonnie	boy	—	—	1.49	2.22					33
How Much	boy	—	—	—	—	(beaten off)				—
Dixie	boy	35.2	—	—	2.22.3	2.53.3	last 1¼ of 1½			31

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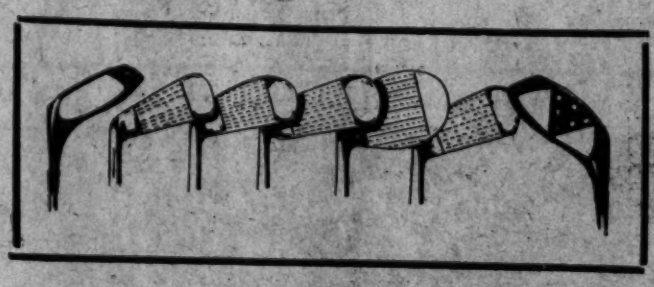

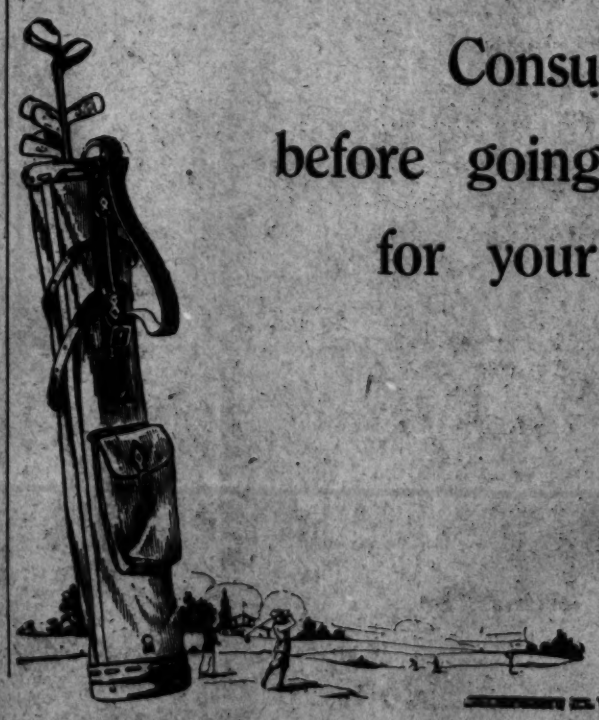

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國名	進口金	出口金	英屬印度	比利時	加拿大	荷屬東印度	法蘭西	法屬安南	德意志	香港	意大利	日本(含關東州)	澳門	荷蘭	俄羅斯	斐列濱	英國	美利堅	其餘他國	上項總結
一九一四年	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇
一九一五年	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇

論各國商務增加之比例。以日美國俄國爲之冠。英屬印度次之。其餘各國商務增加之比例。亦須減至極點。英國商務亦減四分之一。

國名	出口金	進口金
一九一四年	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇
一九一五年	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇

據下表可知一九一四年至一九一五年。各國在華商務分占之額列表如下

國名	入口貨	出口貨	分占華商貿易總額之加增
一九一四年	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	
一九一五年	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	

各國在華商務分占之額列表如下

國名	入口貨	出口貨	分占華商貿易總額之加增
一九一四年	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	
一九一五年	一〇〇·〇〇	一〇〇·〇〇	

據下表可知一九一四年至一九一五年。各國在華商務所占之比例。美國進口額之加增。當注意也。

國名	繼結金	出口金	英屬印度	比利時	加拿大	荷屬東印度	法蘭西	法屬安南	德意志	香港	意大利	日本(含關東州)	澳門	荷蘭	俄羅斯	斐列濱	英國	美利堅	其餘他國	上項總結
一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年	一九一四年
一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年	一九一五年

當一九一三年。中國世界各國商務貿易總額。共值七四五、七四四、三六〇。即有五三四、八二〇、〇〇〇兩之總額。僅有七五、七四四、三六〇。即因一九〇年之兩倍數。但有五一年。即一九一三年之兩倍數。約共值七五、〇三八、〇〇〇兩而已。可見中國對外商務進步之能力。主爲鉅額。

美豐公司 遠東部

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore,
Far Eastern Division, Inc.,
Union Building, 4 The Bund
SHANGHAI

承貨運出口 進口出口

代辦工程 製造電機

包辦汽機 製造一切

專辦之煤 各種機械

本行爲 本公司在

本公司 美國

如有 披斯伯城

煤機等 實業

之汽機 各種機器

各種電 機械

具 製造

精 造

球 最大

及 最

添 大

致 函

請 以

便 有

利 分

行 處

無 埠

不 均

細 欲

詳 水

定 司

器 機

貨 種

部 廠

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.

Sole Agents for China

Electrical Engineering Corporation

Westinghouse Electric Export Co.

甲　隨時論說各報中共登衛生問題之文十九篇製成防癆事蹟之月份牌共四十三萬張

乙　杜克衛生學謝洪賚之免癆神方等著作皆印成分送

丙　(一)幻燈片　製成全副蒼蠅衛生及中國城鎮衛生事蹟幻燈片每套售洋二十五元約有三十四張尤附有中英文字演說文現在尙豫備癆病傳染病疫病等幻燈片

(二)展覽品　現在僅備開大展會用之展覽品共須占六百八十方尺之壁及三五十人演講方可敷用現在可望明年得在內地設一小小展覽會

圖釋演說　現已成一種演說有適合之器具名曰(一國之健康寧一國能力之關係)今尙期預備一種較小之器具演講各種重要問題如痘鉤菌癆病嬰殤瞽目等病是也

今所成者甚少

(今日所進行之事不甚多)是爲聯合會對於各地協助之請求而言也聯合會事宜去年游歷共一萬一千四百英里彼所見入展覽會之人約五萬人按照此率各聯合會通曉全國須期八千年也現在衛生展覽品皆爲最劣之具而在中國則爲最佳共計重兩噸寸而載費必須四噸欲就各地委辦利用取辦此種展覽品則甚困難也

今所成者甚少

需用一辦事人及器械

吾人當憶公共健康一事在中國將來必有進步今日明達有爲之士國中不乏其人苟人皆知有一機關特別管理公共健康教育則各地函件紛紛而來矣例如下列各函

曰請速寄幻燈片來因余欲演說於各地教員也君可惠借幻燈一用乎　又曰君會在商埠辦理衛生事業固聞命矣然在鄉僻之地若則何又教士有子女四人曰余深知各地人士演說應需之材料　又曰君會之燈片已屢用矣可請易一新者及較小之展覽品　又曰皆諸詢於君余乃寄洋五十元請寄幻燈片及各種文料　又曰君寄之燈片已屢用矣可請易一新者及較小之展覽品　又曰君聯合會中有關於衛生教育品者清君每品必賜寄一分余必購之也　又曰何時君再寄報論乎一九一五年年初尊處辦時最佳今則君殆忘余名而不寄矣

需求襄助

聯合會實需人之襄助此人所共知也本會進行事實但需迷蒙劑固不必奮興劑也苟無一解英文之華人及有知醫藥者爲報社之論說之華人及精於攝印者之三者則明年有請會中襄助者必不能供應之也故本會亟需人之襄助也

論教育之重要

衛生教育聯合會譯

教育係萬事之基礎如人民於衛生學未有觀念則國內衛生事宜定無進步所以欲衛生進步必先求人民能辨是非求進步若未有衛生教育之人才以啓發國民知識而遂自謂滿足則進步殊無希望但有衛生法律而不實行仍無効力設或法律有効亦設惟在多聘法律家編輯衛生法規以期人民死數之減少然中國數處地方雖有完備之衛生法律而人民之死數未見稍減由此可見欲得衛生之進步非人民能解衛生種種之利益不能有效英美諸國之民所以能盡心竭力創辦種種衛生會皆因其素能理解又能明完善衛生之法得益非淺至於所費之款人民無不竭力籌備或願增添稅項以資助之如查出某城或某船或某處染疫非隔絕其交通不可則盛以其有人查得此事爲榮光如或得有進步衛生諸題已有多數解決實行或仍有新題在研究之中如從前西國種痘亦經過種種議論方能成爲今日之良好習慣在今所研究之題當注重於學生所染之癆疾傷寒等症爲首端其餘種種衛生問題雖在前已經多次研究而至今仍未解決者亦有之總而言之欲此衛生教育發達必多設醫學會衛生會時常宣布其衛生之事宜以及種種之利益方可得效

論美國在華商務之增加

▲下列各表承駐滬美總領事沙門斯君所開示查表中所列。卽知由華運美由美運華各貨之額已較昔年增加矣。

一九〇〇年	進口	一三·五四三·三七〇	出口	一一·〇六三·七二三	總共 二四·六〇七·〇九三
一九一〇年	進口	一六·三六七·六六六	出口	二一·三一〇·六二八	總共 三七·六七八·二九四
一九一五年	進口	一九·五五四·八五五	出口	三七·〇七四·五〇五	總共 五六·六二九·三六〇

本公司開設上海垂四十餘年自運各國頭等名廠各種雪茄烟絲紙烟幷在閘北建築大洋房自設雪茄烟廠聘請著名藝師提選淨質嫩葉加工監造各種雪茄兼運外洋各式玲瓏烟嘴烟具無不齊備凡本公司貨品久已名震全球爲中外　官紳商學各界所信服倘蒙　惠顧須認明本公司牌號不誤

上海南京路第三十四號　福和煙公司啓

粵　瑞祥五金號

本號開設上海四十餘年專運外洋頭等名廠製造銅鐵器具五金雜貨各色漆油白鐵皮白鐵瓦洋釘門鎖羅絲鉸鏈插鎖建築材料等物因貨色繁多不及備載如　貴客欲辦零星各件欲詳詢各種價格或開價目表等本號爲竭誠招待　主顧起見必詳細奉復零整批發格外公道惠顧者請至上海虹口百老匯路一千二百八十四號門牌電話一〇二五

大陸報　上海廣東路四十一號

大●道●爲●公●
情●者●不●可●
欲●知●中●國●實●
不●閱●大●陸●報●

本報每年除例假期月曜日外每日出版爲遠東各英文報銷數最多者中西當日新聞最爲極豐富中國各埠均有訪員政治新聞至爲確鑿均有專電且爲美利堅中立國之出版品於歐戰環球各大埠均有代理處關係絕無循徇之點每年報費二十三元每四月八元五角外埠郵費每月五角美國出版人德拉威大

茲有二類人可以代表二種公民其謀生也猶旋轉輪焉其第一類也各人僅能保己之祿位無暇及於其鄰其能力僅能謀小己之生計個人之健康故輪之大而外者如謀家庭一社會一省一國等健康之事皆滯而不動是以欲望此等人而有進步難矣蓋其無羣策羣力之事也

其第二類人雖亦謀個人之利益或且過之蓋其力能互相協助且其履行社會之事亦夥故勢不能抱單獨主義惟能順此局勢於是乎其謀生之輪皆動且速焉其大輪亦動焉是以執此等類人而欲其謀家庭社會一省一國之健康必有進步也

演者之極左懸木數方其每左方代表三強國中每年千人中死亡一人其右者爲最弱之二國最近者爲中國爲中央未斷之二線木之一面書各國之名而其反面乃一頭顱骨之像也

欲免暗中摸索必待調查而有所標準俾可於國內各部及無論何種社會團用爲準繩每年中各社會團應查其生育若干死亡若干及其致死之病蓋其病或尙可治也每閱十年經比較一國之情形較十年以前爲如何

凡在暗中受人攻擊及搶刼敲殺等事皆事之可怖者也苟能查察誰實害之庶可差慰於心蓋知其人卽可得公理以解決云茲一國焉其一家庭中之小孩及生利之人被人所刼而其家人皆漠然置之委諸天命聽諸命運其實如搶刼自殺等事皆無命運之言者也

視事實之眞相

公衆健康之事業其天責宜查察健康事業之眞相而宣佈於世界宜實事求是不能有所假借如有合宜之救濟亟宜格外注意其應當改革之處

略據一端如美國鈎菌病者前數年美國南部各省皆不願言之不願道之當時南省健康事業之經費不踰四十萬金元洛克弗來捐助創立醫藥之基本金經理其事者派員至南方各省宣講謂此病固非必要之疾共耗四十萬元於是南方諸省有是病者咸注意而起行之迄今此病已將次除滅前之僅費四十萬元現且十倍之因各省人民皆知雖耗此大宗金錢其利益之大其代價猶小焉者耳洛克弗來現已達到其鼓吹之目的已不與其事矧能成此大事者皆由得事實之眞相而無所假借也

中國辦理振興健康事業之三團體

中國現有三團體皆勤力鼓勵振興公共健康之舉動卽青年會博醫會中國醫學藥會是也此團體者非自炫爲發起人但謂邇日扶植此舉而已溯其歷史則其贊助之先後如上所列然歷年來個人致力於各社會團使人注重衞生事宜者不乏其人此三團體業已合成一會名曰衞生教育聯合會而三團體之內容悉仍其舊內聯合之名稱卽可知其所辦之事業可區爲四類

(一)各種文辭

一千九百十五年衞生展覽會肺病表明模具之一

大來洋行

自運美國進口花旗松木

以備一切建築工程之用

專運鐵路木料枕木

本行天津漢口木場常屯存貨頗多

且自備輪船交貨

總行設美國舊金山

分行設上海 香港 天津 漢口 小呂宋 神戶 琿春 紐約

瑞士國紙

瑞典國紙在中國及全球各處銷售最廣多年用以印新聞紙因其價廉而物美也維昌洋行係瑞士國最著名紙廠之經理供售中西報館之用紙大陸報亦用本行之紙刊印現本行儲備大宗紙貨倘蒙賜顧請索閱紙樣以及詳章爲荷如係本行所無之式樣本行亦可特向瑞典紙廠代爲定購也

上海江西路六號

維昌洋行啟

北京高等官吏與一衛生之宴餐

圖中人自離家族後卽墜沒於墓中其人之忽焉而出忽焉而沒卽所以徵肺癆之死亡

圖中右首之文謂自生鄉而至死地然邱墓之釐可用正當手續之阻之圖中左首之文表示白疫死殺之人數

每八秒鐘　一人　每分鐘七人又四分之一

每句鐘　四百三十五人　每日　一萬〇〇百四十人

每年　三百八十二萬人

明顯而有效之講義皆由中國之西醫擔任蓋以彼等所學於中外人之性質咸能透澈也公衆健康教育事業之始厥經費暫由伍連德博士（中華醫學會會長）陳　博士（北京官立傳染病院院長）顏福慶博士（湖南耶魯醫學堂堂長）諸君擔任

中國之命運猶一鍊也而良好之時局天然之府庫經濟之節用工業之振頓均演者所論鍊之環也鍊環皆頗重然一環甚輕卽健康之環而演者所指之環卽此是也

演者之旁有一塔焉是塔者乃國家健康之基礎也顧塔於未成之前須有他物爲之砥礪如公共輿論醫學教育健康法律以及經濟起始之用途之數者備而國家健康之基乃立於不敗之地矣

中國華安合羣保壽有限公司佈告

總公司在上海黃浦灘三十號

保壽一法創自英美各國關係於國中財政者至爲切要大之備開拓實業之挹注小之爲提倡儲蓄之導線以故保壽者一經期滿卽可得大宗資財卽偶遭不測其家屬亦可恃以贍養且投保時須由醫生察驗體氣復能裨益衛生法良意美久爲萬國所公認本公司創設有年悉本此旨且純以華股集合而成但保壽一道事體繁複非有確著經驗而具有專門學識者辦理不易悉合機宜本公司特聘洋總司理及洋計核員相助爲理開辦以來營業發達各省商業薈萃之區均設立分公司已逾六十餘處承保總額已達六百萬金日增月盛方興未已現正籌備擇外洋各國華僑富厚之處分設公司藉可吸收其資財以供國內實業之需要夫吾國現在地位危險已達極點亟宜團結羣力策勵進行以謀國家之幸福此本公司所期望於愛國同胞聯袂偕來以達利用厚生之極軌者也本公司保壽之法不一其途任人自擇保費較之他家爲廉一經納費投保保壽單毫無註銷沒收之虞卽對於保壽人亦無習慣不同之弊也此啓

中國華安合羣保壽有限公司

贊助人　黎大總統

董事　沈敦和　馮國璋　王廷楨　桑寶　戚詠笙　郁賜　第蕆禮　亨司德

朱佩珍　梁啓超　王人文　丁榕　徐紹楨　朱家寶　王芝祥　顧兆德

總司理　花旗銀行

計算員　匯豐銀行

總醫員　

亨司德

中國銀行

經濟代表

圖中較近之處爲衣白色之某君在其左首茶"桌"之後乃中國官場

初次在北京舉行之健康會

教育會飭令各學堂全體與會而聆受健康之講義警察廳則捐助經費分發傳單曉家喻戶

北京會場設立於禁城內地壇之大廣廠聽講者皆於是晨蒞會參觀而聽講者也爲時已歷三小時之久

圖中諸君及其他諸君討論一問題歷二小時半此問題之重要較諸二千萬元之借款爲尤甚焉問題爲何（國家健康與國家強盛之關係）耳

美公使保羅林榮君起立發言謂今日有最有權力之華人五位在座保羅君反覆辯論中國人口之稠密

此會場於數日前未開健康會以前英領使朱爾典曾蒞會演說謂中國將來之進步正希望無窮蓋自君至華後之數年中進步異常驚奇也

下圖爲與會之官吏及來賓

自左至右喬賽林史密雷博士京勳梁士詒金紹城沈銘昌格富彼博士保羅司林棨博士王景春博士王揖唐陳祀邦博士朱啓鈐周自齊江庸

此次爲北京健康會董事舉行四十六會之末次其董事部由內務部員所組織

中國醫藥學會初次會議

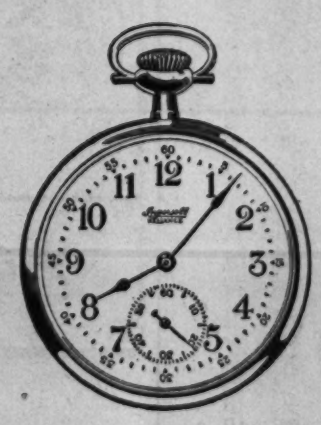
是會於博醫會在上海會議時所成立其第一次會議於一千九百十六年二月在上海舉行其會議之結束有最足注意之一事則該會擬將健康上所關係之一切意見廣佈於全國蓋全國人民欲圖健康皆視此科學造就之諸西醫爲則焉是以該會現正竭力從事期副其責

上海博醫會一千九百十五年會議各代表員

此乃中國西醫組織最久之會會員五百三十五人斯會現決擬發展其若干年之經驗而設立一新部分名衛生教育聯合會以謀進行公衆健康教育之事業

時刻至寶
應格索爾時錶
時刻最准

二十五年以來共售出應格索爾廠
時錶五千萬個應格索爾廠
每日製出時錶一萬八千個應格索爾廠
人人合用遠近風行
爾錶暢銷寰球每年間美國銷
寶貴之品而價最廉
售五百萬個爲時錶中最可



遠東總代理銷售處
上海黃浦灘四號 美興公司

中國各埠願代售行
號祈函詢本行爲盼

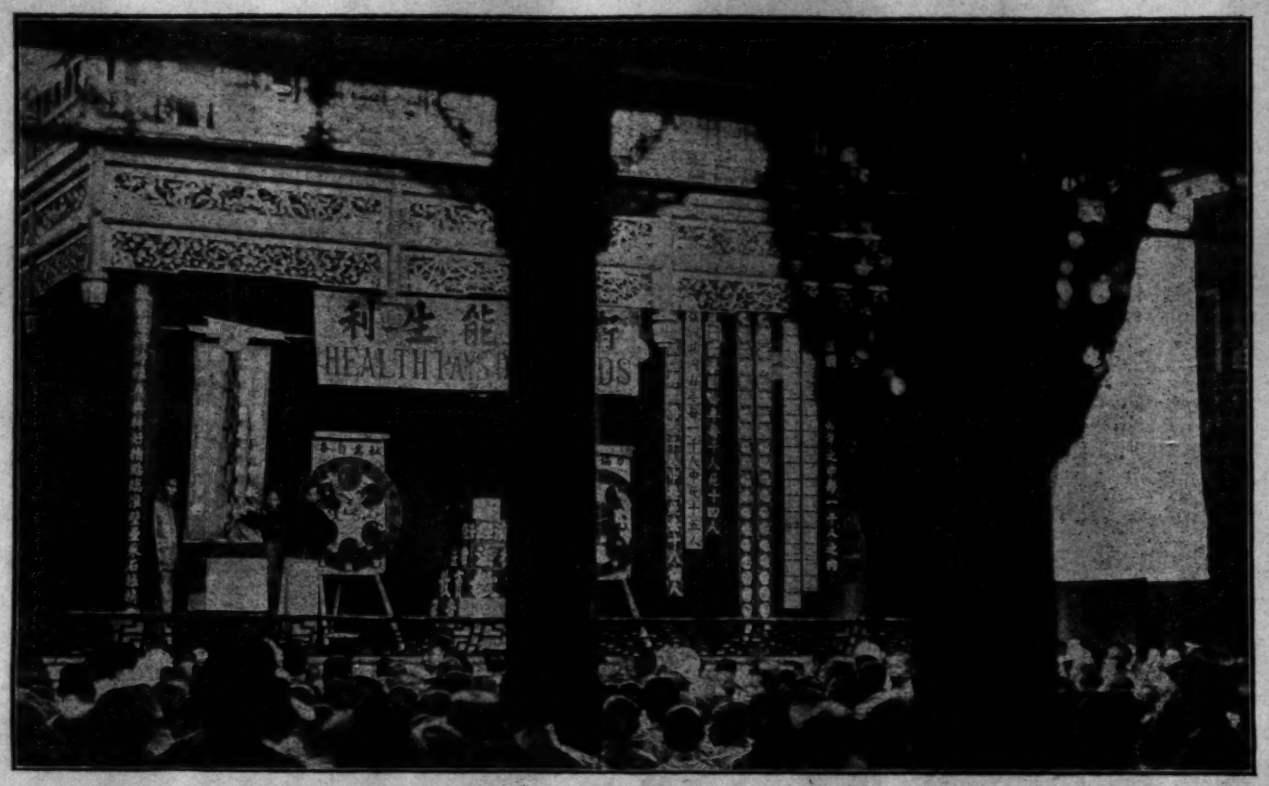
Ingersoll Watches
China Agents
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore,
Far Eastern Division, Inc.
Union Building, 4 The Bund,
SHANGHAI

歸功於青年會全國會辦部王君閣臣等十人君等皆非醫學士也乃於一千九百十三年組織一健康分部隸屬於演講部內復於一千九百十六年起每年撥款五千元爲進行公衆健康等事之用途茲博醫會及中華醫學會咸贊許其主意之優善手續之完備此皆所徵諸事實者也以上三機關現已合組一協議會協謀公衆健康之教育該會預算一千九百十六年之經費需一萬五千五百七十三元四角二分

如欲各地宣講公共健康之事必多延請該地之塾師或學生承當宣講之責庶幾可收實效也惟此等宣講員須於公共會場開設以前延聘定之會場宜拓占六十八丈繩尺之長或爲蘆棚或有牆垣惟須區爲數間宣講員既人地相宜必能盡其所能於開會之六日內上午下皆當擔任此責每間半日一易其人從事於宣講之人數大概自三十人起至三百人止凡該地之人民皆可入此公共健康學堂肄業期限以一星期爲度

此圖中近處爲款待來賓之茶桌稍遠者乃蘆棚中爲臨時而設之一警鐘板圖遠及各機械作用等物皆所以備演講健康而用

一九一五年青年會書記員於杭州會議圖



此圖中乃備徽章之數少年在警鐘板之下警鐘板每秒鐘一擊所以表示又一死亡蓋（警人搶揚之意也）（圖中有大字曰健康能生利）

一百五十萬元

布郎油漆公司每年製造油漆價值一百五十萬元其所以能致如此之鉅實賜顧諸君日增信賴本公司之油漆有以致之耳本公司因銷路浩大故能每桶油漆算利極微而又不減貨質之美賜顧諸君會欲出資購最良好之貨頗能以遠慮鑒及購置本公司之油漆誠得購貨之秘訣

諸君亦允予本公之油漆凡經購用必邀稱許願諸君加入滿意購客之列本行目的在供備一切最美品物最上油漆並願盡力酬應雅誼隨時蒞存各等名貨另雇備西國專門家數人可就諸君需用何品爲宜參酌奉告焉

布郎油漆公司
唯一經理人新美豐洋行
設廣東路愛字十三號電話九百十八號

茂成洋行廣告

本行開設上海福州路二十號門牌專辦各種機器開列如左

鉛特紅膠布帶 爲完美之轉機帶
其功用之巨全球無匹共獲頭等獎牌及褒榮證書四十四起之多其體質之堅韌皮帶實過百分之九十運用最爲可靠其帶係織成全條絕不透水無論如何天氣毫無更變且極耐用而易使每尺均可包用其帶之寬闊由一寸半至十六寸本行均有存貨

勃臘克司登火油引擎
此項機器雖屢經與人爭賽皆首屈一指銷行市場數逾千百其用法簡單可靠而又省費出貨潔淨爲華人易於運用此項機器由小至大至十一匹馬力爲止本行均有存貨

海華太拉 抽水機
預備各項用法如銅鑲平排雙管抽水機水鍋接水及各項所用抽水機

麵粉機器 係葉斯彙區吞納機器廠所造
此項機器有手搖機宜於鄉中所用者至新式之極大機器爲止本行均有存貨以上機器均係英國頭等製造家所造
所有價目表及詳細情形函索即呈

企妹牌老乳煉

衛生極品

買此煉乳嬰孩愛之

者也

兩年以來已有九處成立健康會者惟其中衙輝府一處因城內無此寬大之房屋足容千人之座者故經其地有力之董事捐費一百十貫築一蘆舍城中居民約四萬從未覩如是宏大之蘆舍咸空巷來觀故可毋庸通告會場四週用鐵絲圈之併用兵彈壓藉免擠損蘆舍之事除手抱嬰孩犬蠅與虱外蒞止者皆憑券焉

若不經政府之承認不得政府洽助則公衆健康教育事業不能收實際之效力雖然此事之發生固屬公民之事業可由熱心之公民管理之而資立之可也但徵而言之總須有政府道德上之洽助本處高等官吏美滿之承認無論其事尚立幼稚與否而此數者皆不可少者也苟能洞察此事實之眞相者當知此事之亟宜鼓勵也

湖南浙江及江蘇諸省之明諒官吏以公私名義洽助長沙杭州南等處從事於設立健康會之諸公民各地之軍隊俱溢會保護

未始非事半功倍。此校當注全力於工業教育及高等豫科。

北美合衆國有匯司邦（譯音）武備學校可資考鑑。學生約有六百人。經極嚴格之考選取入。其數按合衆國之民數比例而定。學生之費用係由政府津貼。

此模範學堂當取五百人以爲定額。以五年畢業。按中國全國人民計核。每年四兆人民出學生一人。

每名學生之費用。約計之。年須洋八百二十五元。試驗費或須另加。五百名總數。年費洋四十三萬元。合銀二十九萬。經常費向仰給於鐵路電報局支出公款。今則由政府發給洋二兆圓爲開辦費。餘則年抽之於各省賦稅爲經常費。中國地稅年入約一百兆兩。廿九萬兩適爲全額三百分之一。增此區區稅項。而得設一完善學校。得多數英才。其效甚大。

應分科目（一）土木工程。內含鐵道。水力。建築。及公衆衛生諸類。（二）電疾工程。內含電力。電燈。電力運輸。電話。電報諸類。（三）機械工程。內含機力。及汽力運輸諸類。（四）化學製造工程。（五）礦學工程。（六）房屋工程。（七）製造及管理工程。科目不必分之過細。每科中選數人各專精一門可也。其修業之期分五年。第一第二兩年習工程科學不專限於一門者。第三年習工程科學漸引入於所專之一門者。第四年送入工廠。令實習其所專之一業。隨時報告其所獲心得。第五年令其計畫其所專之一門。統觀中國土木工程教育。往昔辦理多缺點。今則強弱點各參其半。尚未臻完備之域。希望以後日漸進步。使中國國民自潛其無限之利源。擴充內地之交通。并自固其立國之道。與西方列強之政府。之商務。之工業。並駕齊驅可也。

論中國衛生教育之行動

一日有內地二老婦攜手往會場聽講衛生演說。進場後即見其前有空座就坐。其間互相談論目中所見之物。無不稱奇。其中甲婦忽問曰。此掛徽章者是否收票入乙婦答曰。是門外婦女多人因無票不得入內。聽講甲又問曰。我等欲接連聽講以至完畢。但明日無票何由得入。乙答曰。明日係男子聽講。日婦女概不招待。甲婦曰。如此盛會。實生平所未見。想此會場之建築費定必浩大乙婦曰。我昨聞夫君云。建築此棚。須費一百多串錢。方可舉辦。且此工告竣。亦非有一月之久。不可。又云所容人數之多。雖極大戲園不能比擬。此棚上蓋蘆蓆。下爲泥地。以作竿爲架。只足以遮月光而不能禦雨。早到者可得座位。遲到者祇能站立在後。在三邊牆上所懸畫圖甚多。以資來賓之參看。畫圖中有染病人與無病人。及蒼蠅虱。臭蟲等。又畫有通陽氣之幕屋。及幽閉之醫院。又畫有清潔之室。與污穢之家。又畫有小孩游玩於齷齪狹隘之途中。及小孩在草地上之游玩。種種畫圖。甲婦又問曰。汝之眼光如何。汝能見牆上所掛之畫圖否。我等可往一觀否。乙婦答曰。我目光尚佳。容我一一述之。倘我等一離此座。則別人即佔其座。恐不使我等旁立。不得暢聽。時欲講述畫圖。忽一李夫人登檯演講。甲婦又問曰。此貴婦人在檯上作何事。乙婦答曰。汝豈不見票上載明今日有一西人來演講乎。甲婦又問曰。何以未見西人上檯。乙婦答曰。爾試聽之。旋見會長布告開會宗旨。述及演講諸君之姓名及聽畢後參觀牆上所掛之畫圖之事。乙乃問之曰。汝聞此女士所說之開會宗旨否。甲答曰。聞之。彼何對衆演講不覺瞥亂倘我處此境。必囁嚅難言。當彼等紛紛議論之時。一西人即登檯演講。他說我深悉汝等還家後。必將所聽見之事。常常談論此棚爲何建築。爲何發券開會演講。以及種種裝飾等。並說我今日不能多講一則中國言語及一切情形。不能十分稔熟。一則在後有一位汝等多熟悉之女醫士。欲演講極有興味之題。即係小孩之看護。有此二因。故不獲多談。我欲所講之題。即係蒼蠅能殺人民今日所以注重蒼蠅者。實因其有害人類。此棚未築之前。此地多堆積穢物。及左近十方尺內。亦係蒼蠅發生之地。又云在檯上五時內。我曾用捕蠅箱捉得蒼蠅已達三千之多。當此箱傳至來賓參看時。無一不掩鼻。彼又曰。汝等須諦視之。彼係汝等之老友。汝等所以不相識者。因其來時不甚注意。若諸女士至檯上用顯微鏡察之。即知蒼蠅之污穢人之所以得。水瀉傷寒。內腸等症。均由家中多積穢物。使蒼蠅聚集。此內如能除此種穢物。堆積時常洗掃。則此種病症定可消滅云云。語次。即表示種種穢物及蒼蠅與諸病之關係。後即停止演講。至於彼等婦女所聽之事不願能扁入腦幾何。當以爲他等係中國大多數之表記。設或有時能想及蒼蠅與種種病症之關係。即有益於家道衛生。嗣後亦能推及全國雖多數係不識文字之人。亦當望其有此觀念。漸能實行。倘他等思想稍有進步。則於污穢二字定必特別注意。比前更勤。如洗掃所有穢物。不致亂擲。亦知置於緊閉鉛桶內。使蒼蠅不致躲入。又且常攜小孩赴會聽講。如人民漸有進步。則明年棺業生意定必減少。待一年後。錢箱內所積之錢。足敷大出殯之用。款恐已死。之老人而有知。亦不願長睡於墓中矣。未知此二婦女聽此演說而返家。能否改良一切家務乎。及此城中能否改變市政乎。竊恐未必能之至於改良一事。非一朝一夕之功云云。演說畢。會長起立報告。請來賓在未散之前暫留。參觀種種圖畫。其畫旁多有年輕女子誦讀圖上之事。並解說其意義。此二婦女亦往旁聽。時已及中午。看不勝看。所見多屬新奇。當擁擠之時。忽見牆上有三尺長四尺闊之畫圖。其圖上刻有極大之蒼蠅。甲婦又問曰。此是否蒼蠅。乙婦答曰。是幸而我等所有之蒼蠅甚小。倘似圖上所繪之樣。則不知更當如何。遂一笑而出會場。

由今五十年後中國之公衆健康教育。嘻實啓之。此乃一大問題。是以對於能進行此莫大之改革而手創此有成效之團體者宜

中華書局

總店落成

十月十四日開幕

本局四馬路 總廠在靜安寺路一九二號

棋盤街五層樓新屋業已遷入惠顧諸君請移玉該處爲幸

慎昌洋行廣告

本行係照美國紐約省商律組織

總行開設上海圓明園路四號五

號門牌電話七百七十八號分行

開設長沙漢口哈爾濱香港張家

口天津北京等處本行專辦機器

并包辦裝配機器事件

專運頭等製造家之電氣器具并

鐵路上所用機器綿紗織布廠所

用機器麵粉廠機器開礦機器炸

藥以及各種工藝所用機器兼辦

各種進出口之貨物

本行雇備歷練精明之機器師凡

蒙詢問均可奉答

青年會大會一次。選舉委員五十一人。評議督察全國之會務。委員中公推會長一人。副會長二人。書記會計各一人。董事四人。以爲董事部。代表委員會全體決議平時執行之會務。再由董事委任常駐幹事。辦理一切會務。而幹事中分部設科。曰總務部。承董事所議決之事項而總管其施行。曰宗教部。培養全國青年之道德。推廣習經佈道事業。扶風俗人心。漸歸正道。曰城市部。輔助各地城市青年會。供之一致進行。曰學生部。聯絡及巡察各學校青年會。及組織夏令會。與留學界接洽一切事宜。曰書報部。編譯有益青年淪智進德。敎品勵行之書報。曰講演部。製造各種儀器。分往各省講演敎育。農林格致衞生增進人民知識。曰體育部。提倡各種運動及游戲。健強國民身體。曰幹事養成部。造成幹事人材。派赴各地青年會服務。曰庶務部。襄助各部一切事務。經理郵件及往來進出款項。各部中西幹事。除助理幹事而外。計二十二人。均屬大學專科畢業。或有大學畢業相當程度者。且富有基督敎博愛之精神。辦事之經驗。然此不但協會如是。而各地方會幹事之資格取締。亦無不嚴。各部經費。均係募集而來。卽就本年預算之所規定。共計銀幣七萬二千八百九十一元七角九分。而西幹事之薪金。尙不在內。此中華基督敎青年會全國協會之大概也。

至於基督敎青年會之發源與進步。請更略言之。

基督敎青年會。緣始者。英人衞良佐治也。君爲倫敎布商。素奉基督。熟心公益。時倫敎風俗侈靡。執業市肆者。類皆浮薄少年。易爲習俗所沾染。君見而憫之。淳淳勸誨。不遺餘力。少年相率改行。因組織一會。互以淪智進德治躬勤事相勖勉。久之得同志漸衆。勢力益厚。乃於一八四四年（卽前淸道光二十二年六月十日也）組織一大會。定名爲基督敎青年會。專以培植商界青年之道德爲宗旨。是爲世界有青年會之嚆矢。旋舉英國大慈善家。沙斐德雷侯爵爲會長。募集巨款。建會所焉。未幾英國各地及歐洲諸國相繼倣設。而北美之加拿大及美利堅亦於一八五一年。緣立青年會於門德利及波士敦城。六十年來。日新月盛。自城市而達鄉村。由商業而及各界。泊夫今日而北美會務之發達。尤駕乎歐洲各國焉。而萬國青年會之總幹事員。卽穆德博士是也。

今日全球各國。已設青年會者。凡四十有九國。會所八千五百餘。會員一百十萬餘。其中一千五百餘會所之估價。值七十六兆餘金圓。於斯可見進步之神速矣。

我國之有基督敎青年會。始於西歷一千八百九十五年。卽前淸光緒二十一年。由北美基督敎青年會協會選人來華。聯合我人而組織者。就本年之統計。城市會已成立者二十九處。內經協會正式承認者十九處。會員共一萬二千六百八十二人。中西幹事共一百六十三人。經費共二十五萬七千零九十四元。學校會已成立者一百三十五處。會員一萬零五百七十二人。故美洲總幹事穆德氏來函。謂我國基督敎青年會。近年發達之程度。較之美國初年有過之無不及。偉哉青年會。其將大有造於我國民乎。

論中國工程教育

工業工業專門學校

土木科科長　萬特克　著

土木科敎員　胡士熙　譯

工業學校之起原

光緒甲午。西歷一八九四年。中東戰後。工程敎育始發軔於中土。羣信中國若早已實行西方敎育。中東之戰必不有若是之失敗也。乙未之歲。西歷一八九五。北洋學堂始成立於天津。盛公宣懷。以電報招商兩局之款爲常年經費。而以法律礦學土木及機械工程諸學科敎授焉。及丁酉春。西歷一八九七年。盛公又以招商電報兩局之費。再設南洋公學於上海。乙己歲。以費自電局給發。歸商部管理。其明年始設商科及土木工程科。及宣統紀元。卽西歷一九零九年。南洋改隸於郵傳部。其名屢易。今名曰上海交通部工業專門學校。又有唐山路礦學堂。於光緒乙己設立。其費出自政府鐵路公款。專培養鐵路及機械人才。以歸路用。

現今日之工業學校

今日堪稱有工業敎育而合乎工業敎育之制者。以上三校庶幾近之。北洋現改大學。歸敎育部管轄。唐山路礦學堂及上海工業專門學校。隸交通部管理。三校之外。有工業敎育者。在香港英人所設之香港大學。在上海德人所設之德文醫工學校。香港大學完全由外人操權。而學生又有異族異國異敎之別。不免有不便之處。然其儀器殊完備。有足取也。德文醫工學校。辦法與香港大學同。學生祇收華人。觀以上二學。將來或有交與華人辦理之機會。而於德文醫工學校。尤爲顯著。其內容鈍屬暫時辦法。其目的對中國。示其敎育之模型。對其本國。利用此以擴張其產物之勢力。

北京大學正科。亦有電礦土木機械諸科。聞有與北洋併合之說。上海尙有私立之南洋路礦學校。新辦之中華鐵路學校。去年南京張謇新創辦河海工程學校。此工業學校之大略也。

總之以上各校。敎育之目的。在造就通才。爲工業界之領袖。然普通人才亦不可偶缺。繪圖需人。督工需人。技手需人。諸如此類仍須相輔而行。現各省均設甲種乙種工業學校。其養成此類人才歟。

工業敎育。大都由各部創辦。或由外人經營。或由社會私立。至於敎會中所開辦者。尙未多見。

今日敎育之情形及其趨勢

除香港大學及德文醫工學校之外。收費極廉。故雖有注意試驗實踐之意。材料試驗。測量儀器。及水力試驗等。漸次佈置。而議器終覺欠缺。且敎科科目。其中關繫線索殊欠精審。以致疏畧重複。在所不免。其結果每多耳食淺嘗之弊。大凡新畢業生。未必能將所習科目與將來職業洞澈本原。故欲其專一職業者。往往送至美國鐵路公司。或橋梁公司。或火車公司。實踐一時。而一殷實習之徒。未嘗不能精於其業。挾其經驗以歸。是以今日工業上之練習。較之十年前進步遠矣。

今日敎授之趨勢。大抵減少講義。而用課本以引伸問難。鄙意亦以此法爲佳。講義憑記憶力爲多。無餘力及於探索精理。此法雖創自美國。漸及於歐陸中土矣。

方今世人所爭論者。爲學位問題。以爲程度如香港大學方不愧得一學位。鄙意未敢苟同。凡在高等學堂畢業得有相當之程度者。應亦給以學位。在中國工業諸校之畢業生。未嘗不可直進美國著名之大學。就高等科研究學理。若今次淸華學校所招之工程學生七名。其資格須直入大學高等研究者。而工業專門學校有其五。唐山路礦學堂有其一。程度未嘗淺近也。工業專門學校曾有學士之學位。唐山路礦學校有畢業生之名稱。敎育部未之承認。似獨於大學出身方准給與。但鄙意則寧謂在專門學校中。專心致志所辦理之數科工程。其收效反易切實也。

工師之職務

今日非爲工程時代乎。環觀各物。而以物質成者有不具工程上之智巧技能者乎。工師是冶應用科學及算學於一爐者也。試觀今日工業學校之敎育。實造就應此時代之人物。現政府所成立之三學堂。其綱領大致相同。而條目偶有歧異。以下所述略舉上海工業專門學校以賅其餘。

土木工程一科。就廣義言之。所包甚廣。有人主張當析分土木科。爲鐵路工程。橋梁工程。水力工程。著者不以爲然。蓋學生在求學時代。未必卽能見及將來事業。必爲某科工程。一定不易者也。二十年以內。孰謂土木科必需分析。鄙意今世當有一有秩序具體的敎育。而更注重於其中之一二科足矣。

試述功課之必須深加研究者如下。一化學及析分化學。學生將來研究冶金學及衞生工程必不可少者也。一物理。其中物質公例必須深悉。以上兩科爲根本之學。更當以試驗輔之。一地質學。山谷之搆造。及實習礦石之類分。亦有益於工程者也。一語言文字。今日中國之學校。有特奇之點。用本國文字以課實學。者絕無。故英文不得不與國文並重。此外法文與德文亦須旁及。一算術。此科爲工學之關鍵也。工師無此輕驗則不成。故亦以十五分之一之時期爲之。而計畫尙不在內。一測量學。授以儀器之施用。儀器之搆製。兩學度中授以實測。加以一月往杭州實地測量。而以地勢測量及鐵路測量爲之。一鐵路學。專授以定線建築修護之法。而關於種種設施之計學亦及焉。約以十二分之一時期敎之。材料學及建築學。大約以十二分之一時期敎授之。在試驗室研究鐵。鋼。木及金土混合質之質性。及成橋屋形式時之狀態。又研究物體動靜之公例。此科關係於工業頗鉅。而詳細敎授之。一橋樑房屋計畫。於動力學及材料學所得之理想。用以計畫金質。木質。金土混合質之房屋橋樑。以及磚石之基礎及磩柱。一水力學。此科專授流水之學理。城市所供之水。改良航路及口岸。而於免除水災尤爲注意。一公衆衞生工程。將來此科當占一重要地位。以道路及溝渠之制敎授之。機械工程。以及電機工程。亦當涉獵。則將來需用機器及電機時。知所取舍。而施用方法。亦不必另請專家也。營業規則。如工場管理。工業計學。亦敎授之。昔羅馬有言。健全之腦乃在健全之身。故衞生及運動游戲亦備。

由是觀之。中國工業敎育。未嘗不嚴且密。特恐其過於嚴密。平均計之。學生約有每星期三十二小時之課。以四年畢事。豫備需時。練習問題費時。質問之功課。非可等於尋常功課視之。不可謂不煩且勞也。

中國工業學校已有端倪。但校數甚少。而均隸屬於各部。試驗室雖備。而簡單無器。實習經驗亦匱乏。此等學堂之外。尙缺一種習藝學堂。一般普通藝才。通力合作。亦不可偏廢也。

模範學堂

凡欲補救以上各缺點。著者審度時勢。敢貢其管見所及如左。

今日當辦一二高深之學校。嚴取高才生以造就之。作爲一模範學堂。以備他校所取法。此爲公家所創辦歟。抑爲社會所私立歟。著者之意。以爲公家創辦爲愈。蓋開辦經費甚大。中國地方遼闊。交通不便。一校不足濟事。分立幾校。此又不免增多開辦費也。今日已成立之工業學校。大半隸於交通部。需用人才。造就之而錄用之。誰曰不宜。是以交通部或農工商部。宜設專司以司其事。並採取聯合辦法。何謂聯合辦法。使學校與工業界互相提攜。協力進行。此校當設立於工業發達之中心點。如今日之廣州。天津。漢口。上海。以便學生時到廠參觀。且可助學校與製造家聯絡。易於就緒。或就已創辦之工業學校。改組擴充。則往昔之經營存在。

共和國民當讀

共和國教科書

●教育部完全審定●

國民學校
新修身 八冊 實折各三分
新國文 八冊 實折各五分
新算術 八冊 實折各三分

高等小學
新修身 六冊 實折各三分
新國文 六冊 實折各五分
新算術 六冊 實折各三分
新歷史 六冊 實折各三分
新地理 六冊 實折各三分
新理科 六冊 實折各三分

各書均有教授法

●春秋季始業均全●

商務印書館發行

衰者有之。求其前此數十年。後此無窮極。精神形式。與時俱進。大放光明於世界。普俾福利於人羣。綱維世道。挽阻狂瀾。可以培養青年。可以造就青年。可以健全青年。可以綱維青年者。其爲基督教青年會乎。蓋基督教青年會者。本救主博愛之精神。犧牲一切。爲社會服務。近之則洪爐合冶。金鐵齊鳴。望之則規模休美。足資世範。是故欲一國而有能責大任繁之青年者。求之於基督教青年會可也。

基督教青年會之宗旨。曰德育。智育。體育。蓋人之所以爲人者。道德而已。智識而已。身體之健康而已。三者有一缺焉。則不成其完全人格。三者而俱缺焉。則失其所以爲人。無道德。任其惡念。恣其妄行。悖禮犯義。無往而不至。虺蜴爲心。豺狼成性。互相嫉妬。互相殘害。談笑之中有戈矛。堂奧之中有虎豹。而人世幾不可一日居矣。無智識。遠如世界之進化。人類之文明。學術之日新。物質之精研而不知。近如愛國衛身。涉世臨人而不識。其極也無術以爲生。乏能以自給。呼號轉徙。饑渴頓踣。失康健。則巽懦怠惰。廢事失業。精神疲殆。志力衰微。奄奄氣息。喘喘不保。自立自存。尚猶不易。欲其建功樹業。不啻教猱升木。此基督教青年會所以注重德育智育體育也。於德育則設聖經研究會。眞道宣講會。慈善協濟會。社會服務會。唱詩祈禱會等。供人明道德之根源。得道德之實驗。於智育則設各種學校。閱書報室。科學講演。文藝研究。書報編譯。辯論。展覽等事。於體育則設各種體操。球隊。衛生講演。游戲。運動。旅行。泳浴等事。又於三育之外。注重社交。誠以基督教青年會者。一特設之社會也。其於三育重在團體之進步。而非個人之閤修也。人類不能獨立於世。必有朋友之相處。相處者而皆善人。則自無不善。相處者而皆惡人。則雖欲獨善而不得。凡青年之流蕩。大都由於素所往來之人。交相滋潤。浸灌而然。古人最重擇交。易戒比之匪人。論語稱魯無君子。斯焉取斯。故社交之義。乃扶同會之人。得以道德互相勵。智識互相換。於羣居歡聚之中。得有進德修業之助。日新月異。繼長增高而不自知。是故設茶室。膳堂。彈子房。拍球場。備留聲機器。活動影片。又以時開游藝會。音樂會。同樂會。歡迎會。茶話會。懇親會。交誼會。使青年活潑之精神。有以暢遂條達。不致爲嚴正素寞所抑閼。卒至泛濫衝溢而納於邪。此基督教青年會於三育而外。亦注重社交也。

會務之進行。因謀普及。分道揚鑣。勢不能不各別門類。其在歐西各國。除以城市基督教青年會爲中堅外。則有基督教學校青年會。陸軍青年會。海軍青年會。廠場青年會。鐵道青年會。礦山青年會。大都有一社會。即設有基督教青年會以維持之。尚在擴充進行之中。如警察。農人。伐木人。與夫聾啞者。已漸有成立。而在中國今日。則僅有城市學校兩種。城市會設於都會巨埠。而曰某地基督教青年會。不標以城市二字。學校會。即各就其學校爲名。而曰某某學校基督教學校青年會。合城市學校而組織中華基督教青年會全國協會於上海。

協會之任務。大別之約爲對內對外兩種。對內則促進各地會務之進行。統一全國會務之旨趣。於未設立之地。提倡之。粗辦之。於已設立之處。督察之。襄助之。對外則因世界各國既均有基督教青年會。遂合成萬國基督教青年總會。而以協會代表中華全國基督教青年會。與萬國基督教青年總會接洽一切者也。組織及內部之支配。由全國各青年會每三年選派代表開全國基督教

順利五金號

歐美大小五金
鐵路礦務輪艦
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●上海百老滙路天潼路轉角●

本號開設英大馬路城隍東首歷有年所自運泰西各國優等呢絨綢緞洋貨承辦海陸軍服精製西裝衣着定價格外克己凡蒙 紳商學界惠顧諸君毋任歡迎特此謹白

電話三千三百五十八號
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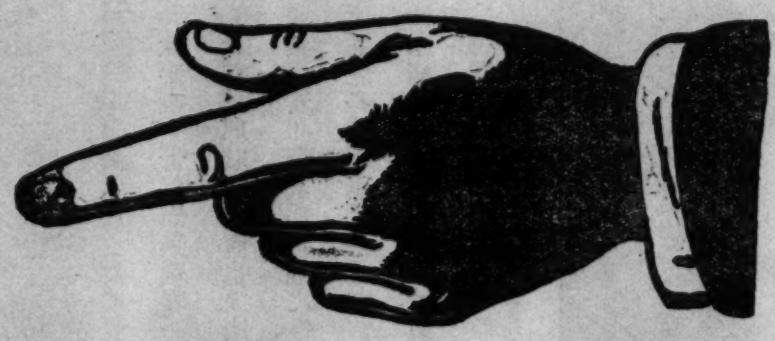

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此會之欲得好煙者無不購吸第四十四號議員休息牌香煙

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Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.

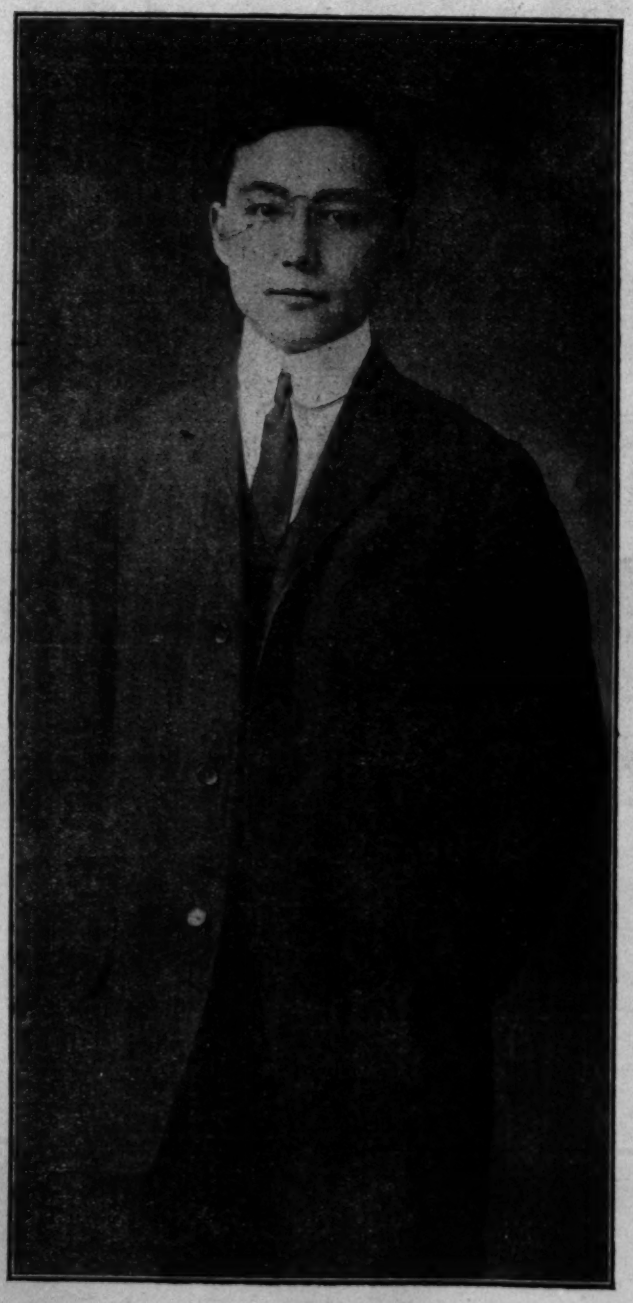
海軍總長程璧光

要有此人員則其所服務以及對於教鍊合適之人員有莫大之效用余於一九一年至一九一二年奉派至歐美有極佳之機會可以調查歐美海軍之實力確知吾人應習良好之法則也

每年遴選優品子弟送於管理合法之海軍學堂則將來必能養成足數才藝之士官著名英海軍中人曰公帑有益之支付莫若養成海軍之青年是類青年多歷年所即有愛慕海軍之性質而成國家有益之公債是固有明證焉

欲中國成爲海軍強國其程甚遠但速以有效之方法改良造就之人才及其他需要之情形則將來必有寶貴重要之結果余忝長海軍必當竭力從事改革以期獲得所希望之效果也

基督教青年會之概論



余日章

國家者人民集合之團體也而其中堅分子則爲春秋鼎盛之青年固無疑義一國之文野強弱純視此中堅分子爲轉移又屬事所必至是此中堅分子之責任如何重大如何綦繁豈待言耶其在政府也立法行政司法軍旅責何其重其在社會也實業教育宗教公益任何其繁盡人而知之然而責任如此重繁之青年苟其爲詭譎之性冥頑之資疲罷之身政治之腐敗社會之墮落何堪設想勢非有最高尚之道德最圓滿之智識最康強之身體不克以勝其職當其幼弱也如何而培養之如何而造就之當其少壯也如何而健全之如何而綱維之委之於家庭而家庭之範圍甚狹則不足屬之於學校而學校之年限甚短則不盡惟歸之於社會公共機關庶乎能焉第機關之組織亦難言矣善其名而非其實者有之假於公而濟於私者有之曇花一觀者有之始盛終

率兵東下。助彼維持。及到梧州。而聞海珠之變。吾摯友湯覺頓死焉。湯覺頓者。前中國銀行總裁。中國銀行規模。皆其手定。去年因與袁氏政見不合辭職。從余於上海。復從余入廣西。此次爲廣西代表往勸龍濟光獨立者也。而龍之將校。乃戕之於會議席上。廣東之局。益岌岌矣。余等遂暫留肇慶以觀變。

余與蔡君在天津密謀時。曾議俟雲貴兩廣獨立。觀形勢如何。卽先組織一臨時政府。戴黎公元洪爲總統。蓋袁氏既以叛國失去大總統資格。依約法當由黎公繼任也。至是余乃草擬軍務院條例及各項宣言。聯合各獨立省宣布之。而軍務院行署則暫設於廣東。維時袁氏軍以全力謀攻我獨立各省。雲貴相持日久。力已疲竭。廣西軍不能不亟圖進取。陸公遂率大軍出湖南。留數千人駐肇慶以衛粵而已。而龍濟光爲袁黨所運動。常有取銷獨立之心。余恐其有變。牽動大局。乃單身入廣東省城。曉以利害。堅其盟約。時方經海珠事變之後。余此行甚危。余明知之。然爲大局計。不得不冒險一行。既至粵城。小留三日。及將行時。而龍之將役。復以兵脅余。余從間道行。僅乃得免。

兩廣局面既略定。余乃復出上海。欲爲他方面之活動。及抵上海而聞余父之喪。蓋當吾間道入廣西時。不幸而余最愛之老父病歿於香港。余之朋友。以余方在軍中。責任不輕。匿喪不使余知。嗚呼。吾此行無絲毫補益於國。而徒以此不能盡人子之職。吾之罪永刼莫贖也。吾聞喪昏迷。遂不忍復與聞國事矣。

(四) 袁世凱之死去及國體回復

廣東獨立未久。浙江獨立。及余復到上海時。陝西湖南四川復相繼獨立。於是獨立者既有八省。而南京之馮將軍國璋復聯長江各省暗爲主持。大局已略定矣。五月下旬。馮將軍開會議於南京。謀勸袁氏退位。袁氏執迷不悟。南北之局。漸有大破裂之勢。當事機極險急之時。袁氏忽然死去。於是黎公遵依約法繼任。畀將軍祺瑞組織內閣以輔之。國勢遂大定。此實天之佑我中國也。及約法既復。國會既開。南方軍務院卽同時撤銷。余此次經手事業亦完結矣。今一部分之軍人與新進之民黨雖小有差池。然此實過渡時代應有之現象。不足爲深憂。要之此復我國之共和政治。必日趨鞏固。可斷言也。當余在天津與蔡君共謀舉義時。曾相約曰。今茲之役若敗。則吾儕死之。決不亡命。幸而勝。則吾儕退隱。決不立朝。蓋以近年來國中競爭權利之風太盛。吾儕任事者。宜以身作則以矯正之。且吾以爲中國今後之大患。在學問不昌。道德淪壞。非從社會教育痛下工夫。國勢將不可救。故吾願獻身於此。覺其關係視政治爲尤重大也。今蔡君既以養病閑居。吾亦將從事於吾歷年所經營之教育事業。且願常爲文字以與天下相見。若能有補國家於萬一。則吾願遂矣。

程璧光

論中國海軍之地位

近年中國海軍殆無發展之可言。國內經濟政治之重心皆移而傾嚮於其他之方面。中國自倡辦海軍以來。苟非退步。卽屬停頓。以近日國內情形論之。可無庸亟亟於增造船艦之計畫。要知海軍基礎。以人才爲貴。因在海軍行政中。尤以人才爲最要。吾人試觀近日海軍人員。實不得謂完全滿意也。當一千九百年。英水師提督貝斯福來華游歷。考查中國海軍。彼於其傳紀中言海軍全體人員。人數不足。然其中有經英員教鍊者。則成績頗佳。但此種精鍊之人員。今日率皆退伍。於是海軍大受影響矣。我非謂海軍後起之人才。不逮先進也。少年員弁。如優加教鍊。其成績固亦可觀。而吾之重視先進人才者。不獨因其精鍊有紀律。且有義務之心。後起之士。較少此種優點。要知海軍人才之需有紀律。如植物之需水然。苟於海軍全體職員名表中。有濫竽先數者。其人品可疑。紀律不佳。則於國家大有危險。因其不能任應任之義務也。

YALE

耶而包鎖 有二百餘種之多且大小樣式各有不同誠可謂無微不至事事均合用也

耶而包鎖 開關均極自由其穩當堅固日久不變與夫使用之方便是其特色此則與其他之耶而出品確係無異

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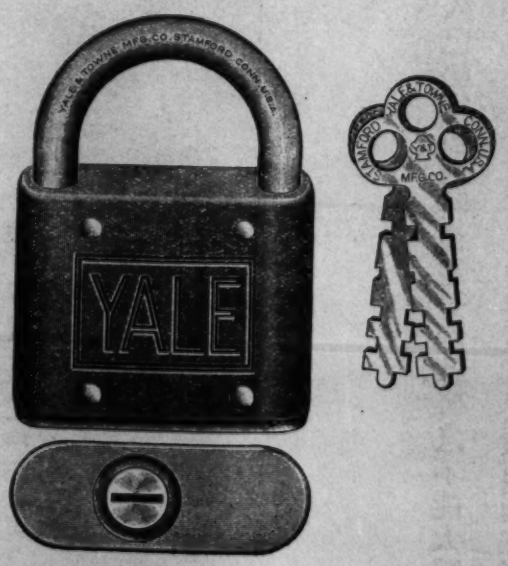
畫圖說明書本洋行均有贈送



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TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO

今有兩共和大國在於太平洋之兩岸一日兩國人民偶邂逅於社會相與談論兩國之商業覺本國商業之進化神速由此致富而爲彼國所不及互相研究之下深願以本國營業上已經心得之良法輸灌於彼國使彼國易於效法蓋一有經驗學識則東方共和國之進境自不難有駸駸日上之勢以臻絕詣也夫用水泥所築之路在本國幾無限買數（卽英敵里）俾機器車輛等均能在上行駛以至農家出產更覺發達因至市上運費較省由此可得善價至造此等之路康氏有高等識見祇須方法不謬卽獲益無窮設此項方法不經指授卽多困難在於西方共和國築路問題係一樁極鄭重之事務須計算靡遺不致有費工料苟如是則農業定臻發達致富之道在是矣康氏在滬設有事務所備有應需簿册注明水泥造路如何築法此項簿册專爲贈於公家所索者（敵）工程司能爲規畫造路及橋梁各工程並不取費富有經驗常川駐行以應　顧問會復各種問題（敵）行又能指導各種關於農業之建築卽如飼畜料器以及水池用水泥建造最爲特色飼畜料器係盛儲畜牧料之用其造法甚爲簡省又能護其所盛之料加增肥潤其他平等方法難免盛儲之料減色以致浪籍甚巨此項飼畜料器（敵）行亦有簿册標明用法以備分贈　各界再有學堂醫院公署等建築（敵）行曾經實地經驗者已有千餘處之多頗能盡其所長亦有此等圖册爲時下新式之建築索者卽可奉贈（敵）行已有多年經驗於此等行卽如下開助力鋼料壓扁鋼料鋼骨絲網鋼窗不漏水膠漿牆上油漆並各種美術出品如各界有所委及儘可下詢（敵）行極表歡忱也此佈

上海　茂生洋行經理康氏水泥鋼料廠啓　四川路十三號五

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內閣總理陸軍總長段祺瑞

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孰綱維是厥曰人文
匪法弗齊匪威弗克
既統大羣閑之維則
維此中華舊邦新造
夙夜匪康聿求至道
恂恂雅令秩秩嘉猷
好風過海如疾斯瘳
新陸維美舊陸維亞
右挈左提以安天下

梁啓超

國體戰爭躬歷談

自去年帝制問題發生。無端釀成國內戰爭。實國家至不祥之事也。今共和國體之所以復能維持。實賴全國各部分人戮力擁護。非一手一足之爲烈也。惟鄙人於茲役。實始終其事。於內幕知之頗詳。大陸報主人將於雙十節發行增刊。爲我國慶祝。徵余記事之文。因舉親所經歷較親切者。口授記者記之云爾。

(一) 帝制問題之經過

帝制問題之發生。其表面起於古德諾之論文及籌安會。實則醞釀已久。而主動者實由袁氏父子及其私人數輩。於全國軍人官吏無與。於全國國民更無與也。先是去年正月。袁克定忽招余宴。至則楊度先在焉。談次、歷詆共和之缺點。隱露變更國體求我贊同之意。余爲陳內部及外交上之危險。語既格格不入。余知禍將作。乃移家天津。旋卽南下。來往於廣東上海間。而馮將軍國璋遣人來言。謂此問題已有發動之兆。相約入京力爭。六月。遂北行。住京旬餘。晤袁氏數次。袁氏語我及馮將軍。皆矢誓不肯爲帝。其言甚懇切。馮將軍據以宣布於各報。謂此議可暫寢矣。乃僅閱一月。遂有籌安會之事。籌安會發起後一星期。余乃著一文。題曰「異哉所謂國體問題者」其時亦不敢望此文之發生效力。不過因舉國正氣銷亡。對於此大事。無一人敢發正論。則人心將死盡。故不顧利害死生。爲全國人代宣其心中所欲言之隱耳。當吾文草成。尚未發印。袁氏已有所聞。託人賄我以二十萬元。令勿印行。余婉謝之。且將該文錄寄袁氏。未幾袁復遣人來以危詞脅喝。謂君亡命已十餘年。此種況味。亦既飽嘗。何必更自苦。余笑曰。余誠老於亡命之經驗家也。余甯樂此。不願苟活於此濁惡空氣中也。來者語塞而退。觀袁氏之所以待我者如是。可以知當時各省勸進之文。及北京各報館鼓吹之論。皆由利誘威逼而來。無一出自本心也。其時余尚有數函致袁氏。苦詞力諫。袁遂不聽。但袁方欲收攬人心。不肯與大獄。余亦居天津租界中。未一次入京。故袁亦無從加害於余。然偵探固日日包圍於吾側也。

(二) 雲貴首義

雲貴首義之中心人物蔡將軍鍔者。時方在京師。蔡君十三歲時。卽從余就學。當民國二年。辭去雲南都督之職。卽來京師。與余日夕過從。當籌安會發生之次日。蔡君卽訪余於天津。共商大計。余曰。余之責任在言論。故余必須立刻作文。堂堂正正以反對之。君則軍界有大力之人也。宜深自韜晦。勿爲所忌。乃可以密圖匡復。蔡君韙其言。故在京兩月。虛與委蛇。使袁氏無復疑忌。一面密電雲貴兩省軍界共商大義。又招戴君戡來京面商。戴君者。當時甫辭貴州巡按之職。後此隨蔡君轉戰四川。前月經黎總統任爲四川省長者也。戴君以去年十月到京。乃與蔡君定策於吾天津之寓廬。後此種種軍事計畫。皆彼時數次會談之結果也。時決議雲南於袁氏下令稱帝後卽獨立。貴州則越一月後嚮應。廣西則越兩月後嚮應。然後以雲貴之力下四川。以廣西之力下廣東。約三四箇月後。可以會師湖北。底定中原。此余與蔡戴兩君在津之成算也。其後因有事故障礙。雖不能盡如前策。然大端則如所預定也。議既定。蔡戴兩君先後南下。蔡君臨行時託病。謂須往日本療養。夜間自余家易裝以行。戴君則逕往香港。余於兩君行後。亦潛赴上海。余到上海實十二月十八日也。而蔡戴兩君。亦以十九日到雲南。余輩在津原定計畫。欲由雲南潛運軍隊到四川境後。乃始宣布獨立。二十一日。余在上海得蔡君電。謂二十三日前隊出發。出發二十日然後發表獨立之公文。此正在津原議也。而余當時以別種理由。由南京發一電促其早發。且蔡戴既到滇。滇局亦不能久持秘密。故二十六日遂揭曉。後此在四川與北軍相持。死傷甚多。未始非由揭曉太速之故也。

此係中國名士梁君啟超最近之攝影專贈本報

(三) 兩廣獨立及軍務院之設置

廣西陸將軍榮廷。自帝制初發生。卽持反對態度。雲南起義以前。久已秘密預備。特緣地勢關係。發之不能太驟。及雲南軍在四川與袁軍相持。事勢危急。陸君乃崛起以促時局之解決。當時兩軍成敗。間不容髮。廣西獨立。實茲役最重要之樞紐也。余自雲南初起時。卽在滬專務鼓吹輿論。聯絡各省。至今年二月下旬。陸君乃遣人來迎余入廣西。謂俟余至乃宣布獨立。余聞命卽行。但當時廣東之龍濟光。方出全力以爲袁氏爪牙。余欲冒險經廣東以赴廣西。同志皆以爲不可。乃不得不取道於安南。然往安南須有黏貼相片之護照。吾無術以得之。於是不得不爲犯法之舉以從事偷度。時同行六人。恐被注目。乃悉遣散。僅偕一友行。轉船數次。乃抵海防。海防及其附近一帶鐵路。袁政府偵探四布。余之行程。又已爲北京所知。截探特嚴。余乃避匿山中十日。不乘鐵路。而間道行入鎮南關。既至則廣西已獨立矣。陸君迎余於南甯。余與陸君。前此雖常通音信。直至此時乃識面也。未幾廣東受廣西之壓迫及經同人之遊說。亦相繼獨立。然非龍濟光之本意。故粵中情形。極爲不穩。陸君與余。乃由廣西

中國營業公司

嘗股而往往資今詳上過吸之歐造中空現船然照觀倘本本價
考票其往往財有言海幾收巨洲貨國前在塢則現地能行行
市或結機致一之爲年其他洲之將停在碼所在公行專預售
場金果恆會受法中數且興製戰來須頭求公共門備出
中融買出於雖損存華人倍旺造行發預惟共營售地
冒買空於好豈放現數或省家將展備厥租業地
險營貨物意而不財有千分無停之惟地界爲產
業致奇料勝愈可外萬資庸止需何產及各以
獲厚利者雖或有之然不可多得譬若買賣以及其他多方雖能預知信息恃爲可靠以致遭資本之虧折以言求財原非易事以積蓄之法惟何試其法惟何試

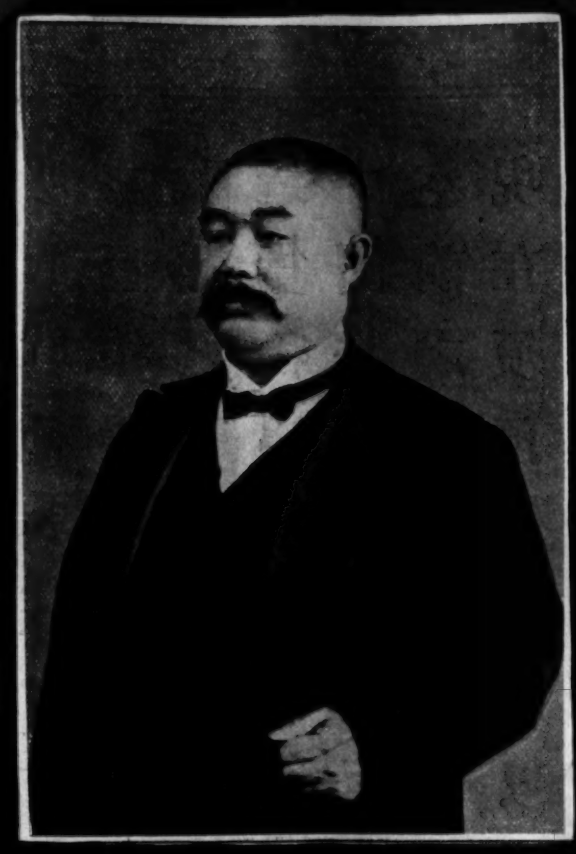
（上海將爲中華民國最大商埠現有外人數千華人數十萬聚處於茲再云）

賜顧請駕臨本行即將詳細情形奉告也

南京路三十九號中國營業公司啓

雙十節 增刊

中華民國第五週年紀念



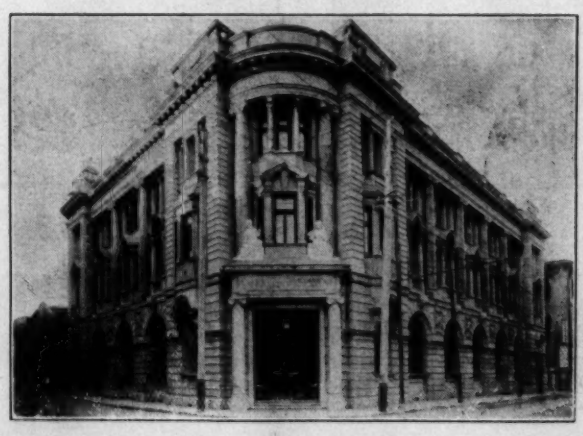
此為黎大總統受任後最近之拍照與其前此戎衣軍服之攝影大不相同也

擬題大陸報刊發專編弁言

上海大陸報前經刊發專編以聯絡邦交振興實業為宗旨鴻篇鉅製久已四海風行為中外名流所推仰迺者本年十月十日將復為專編之發行藉作吾國成立五年之紀念來乞弁言於余余惟民為邦本本固邦甯利國之術萬端其究必以福民為的計自就任以來夙夜兢兢常持此志對於國內取民生主義冀無一夫之不獲對於國際取親睦主義願合天下為一家設民生不阜則法治舉無所施邦交不戢而樂利又安可得耶歐西諸友國百十年來講求致富之術厲熙豐裕至今日而極熾矣然自戰事發生風雲儆擾人民受禍之烈乃更甚於困窮余每魁首西望未嘗不悲憫悼痛日夜祈禱以冀世界之和平也吾國神皋沃壤冠絕環球祇以民智未開貨棄於地生計日蹙實用隱憂為今之計惟有振興實業以阜民財然後可以立國而振興實業尤必廣教育以鼓其能利交通以暢其路智識日闢人材漸多然後舉農業森林礦產之饒及百工藝術之美以次推行毅然蔚然紛綸並起輪航四達無遠不通商業亦因之而大盛當斯時也與我諸友邦玉帛往來於海上睦誼益敦交利互益各得其所相與共遊於大同世界其為疇躇滿志當何如耶是編廣蒐萬國名著以灌輸文明實大有造於吾國喜其宗旨相合故樂為之言他日助成宏願實於貴報有無窮之望也

中華民國五年九月黎元洪題

永年人壽保險有限公司



按照英國公司條例註冊

去年共給付保戶銀二百萬兩

其賬目及盈虧賬表每年佈告保戶倘欲取閱

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